THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TELEPHONE NUMBER, BANK 852.

Established in

ENGLAND - 1859. AUSTRALASIA - 1885.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "CHEMICUS LONDON."

Registered as a Newspaper.

No. 983. Vol. LIV. FEBRUARY 18, 1899. Subscription 10s. per annum, including Diary, Post Free the World over. Single Copies, 4d each; Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each, Post Free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

The undersigned have in process a New Edition of their ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, enlarged and revised.

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All information given to those contemplating adding this department to their business.

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A Nourishing Meat & Malt Wine.

Strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty in all cases of weakened constitution, and particularly useful in cases of ladies whilst nursing, and delicate children, or in ailments where a stimulating—digestive—tonic—nutrient is indicated.

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NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

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55 Grosvenor St., & 26 Davies St., W.; also at 7 Pall Mall East, London.

LABORATORY: MITCHAM, SURREY.

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Prize Medals

LONDON, 1851.
PARIS, 1855.
LONDON, 1862.
PARIS, 1867.
LONDON, 1885.
ADELAIDE, 1887.
MELBOURNE, 1888.

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LONDON, S.W.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

Businesses for Disposal
Businesses Wanted
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.

For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

TO THE ENTIRE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

As well as Our Unique Colonial and Foreign Circulation.

NEXT WEEK, February 25,

The Circulation of this Supplement will comprise the entire Drug Trade of the United Kingdom, and the comprehensive Colonial and Foreign connection of the *C. & D.*, and will afford the Drug Trade of the country an exceptional opportunity of advertising

BUSINESSES WANTED OR FOR SALE, SITUATIONS WANTED and SITUATIONS VACANT, PARTNERSHIPS, SALES BY AUCTION, MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS, and EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Announcements of Surplus Stock).

Advertisements for insertion in this issue of *The Chemist and Druggist* Supplement should be received before 4 P.M. on Thursday, February 23.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED, and addressed to the Publisher, "C. & D.," 42 Cannon Street' London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.
PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.
VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—**£500.—KENT (within easy distance of Town).**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, well situate in main thoroughfare; returns last year over £500; *profits about half*; several good proprietaries are included; single-fronted shop, good size, and attractive; price £350.

2.—**£250.—LONDON, S.W.**—Good-class residential locality; Dispensing and Retail Business; returns present rate £5 per week ready money (not including booking); the shop is well fitted and stocked; commodious residence, lease will be granted; price £200.

3.—**£300.—LONDON, N.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns between £250 and £300 yearly; single-fronted shop, nicely fitted and well stocked; price about £300.

4.—**£700.—ESSEX (Suburb).**—Modern Pharmacy; well-established concern; returns £700; *net profit about* £250; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; good residence; held on lease; price about £550.

5.—**£2,000.—LONDON, S.E.**—Good class modern Pharmacy, well situate in busy main thoroughfare; returns about £2,000 yearly, *with good profits*; handsome shop and good stock; good residence, held on long lease; price valuation of stock and fixtures and small premium for goodwill.

6.—**£700.—CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns under manager £700, has returned £2,000; the shop is handsomely fitted, and well stocked; comfortable residence; price valuation of stock and fixtures.

7.—**£700.—LONDON, S.W.** Retail and Prescribing Business; situate in busy thoroughfare; returns, present rate, £700, *with excellent profits*; price £350.

8.—**1,300.—KENT.**—Good-class Business, Dispensing and Retail; returns last year exceeded £1,300, *net profit* £400; attractive shop, handsomely-fitted and well-stocked; good residence; 21 years' lease; price £1,200.

9.—**£1,250.—KENT (Main Line of Rail).**—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns under manager £1,250 per annum; handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; price small premium and valuation.

10.—**£800.—HOME COUNTY (Death Vacancy).**—Old-established Business (Mixed) held by the late vendor 50 years; returns exceed £800 yearly; price small premium and valuation of stock and fixtures.

11.—**£900.—ESSEX.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; situate in close proximity to busy railway station; returns last year exceeded £900, *with large profits*; good residence, held on long lease; price £750.

12.—**£800.—WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Dispensing and General Retail Business; returns £800; *profit* £300; prices charged are medium; several good Proprietaries, selling well; nicely-fitted shop; moderate rental; price £450.

13.—**£1,000.—SOUTH WALES.**—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000 yearly; *net profit* £400; attractive shop; situate in the main street; good residence; held on long lease; price £750; part may remain.

14.—**£4,000.—LINCOLNSHIRE (good Market Town).**—First-class Country trade; Dispensing and Retail, with Wine and Spirit Business; returns between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum; *the profits are good*; the sum required is about the value of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—**Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.**

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

VALUATIONS.—The long and varied experience of F. J. Brett in Valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should secure his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stocks carefully taken.

£1,750 returns.—**NORTH MIDLANDS.**—Very old-established Light Agricultural Retail, fair Dispensing and Prescribing, in small market town; very little opposition; excellent residence; net profit £350; price £850.

£400 returns, Branch.—**MANCHESTER (Busy City Thoroughfare).**—Did £600 when personally attended to; energetic man would do well; price about £300.

£450 returns.—**STAFFS.**—Light Retail and Prescribing; price £150.

£750 returns.—**LANCS.**—Good old-established concern; easy distance of Manchester; vendor selling through ill-health; price £600.

£600 returns.—**LONDON, W.**—Dispensing and Light Retail; Branch; energetic man could vastly improve returns; price £250, or valuation.

£1,000 returns.—**LONDON.**—Good-class Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and own preparations; mostly cash; good house, lease; price £750.

£1,200 returns.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—General Retail, Prescribing, and own Specialities; profit quite up to the average; will bear full investigation; price about £1,000.

£420 returns.—**DEVON.**—Light Retail, in good-class town; large house, garden, conservatory, &c.; price £300.

£500 returns.—**NOTTINGHAM.**—Well-fitted Light Retail, Prescribing, and fair Dispensing; steadily increasing; valuation about £400.

£600 returns—**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; net profit £200; has never had personal attention; valuation £350.

WANTED.

F. J. BRETT has numerous inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.—**EASTERN COUNTY.**—First-class Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business, returning nearly £4,000, with scope for considerable increase; cash required about £3,500; which is about the value of stock and fixtures; suitable for two friends.

2.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £2,000, and making a net profit of £450; excellent position; price £1,400, or by valuation.

3.—**ESSEX (Market town).**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £850; net profit £320; good house; same hands many years, retiring from Retail; price £600, or offer.

4.—**SURREY (most charming locality).**—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £900, net profit £300; convenient house and good garden; price £825.

5.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £800, at excellent prices; handsomely-fitted shop, heavily stocked; good house; price £750, stock and fixtures worth £700.

6.—**SUFFOLK.**—Unopposed Business; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £450, increasing; low rent, good house and garden; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £270.

7.—**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—Unopposed Business; Light Retail and Prescribing trade; population 2,000; rent £18; good house and garden; price £25 and valuation.

8.—**LONDON, W. (few miles out).**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £1,300; net profit £425; good house, low rent, on lease; price £850.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO. have a number of clients wanting to purchase Businesses.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

35 JEWRY ST., FENCHURCH ST., CITY.

JUDD & MANNERS

CHEMISTS' VALUERS,

Transfer Agents, Partnership Negotiators, Arbitrators and Accountants,

76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TWENTY MILES FROM LONDON.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Country Business; double fronted shop, nicely fitted and well stocked; returns £920; nice house and large garden; price £850; satisfactory reasons for disposal.

NORFOLK.—Good-class Retail and Prescribing Business; good shop; good 8-roomed house; returns £560, net profit £216; price £410.

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

£2,600 returns.—**STAFFORDSHIRE.**—Price £300, or valuation of stock and fixtures; well-fitted shop (by well-known fitters), in best position in the town.

£700 returns.—**NORTHERN CITY.**—High-class Pharmacy, in fashionable suburb; steadily increasing business, with Doctor's patronage for Dispensing; convenient dwelling-house; pleasant neighbourhood.

£800 returns.—**LANCASHIRE TOWN.**—Genuine old-established Retail Business; rent £30, with house; price, valuation; also Mineral Water Works at option of purchaser; part purchase-money might remain on approved security, if desired.

£676 returns.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Price £250; Mixed and Agricultural trade; recently been under management; could be largely increased by personal attention; rent £26.

Particulars of other genuine Businesses in various localities, and of different sizes and classes, may be had upon application by bona-fide intending purchasers.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address—"Tomtom." Telephone No. 3965, National

SALES BY AUCTION.

3s 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

Re "Celladema," Limited, Annette Road. HOLLOWAY, N.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

H. S. HAWLEY & CO. will offer to Auction, on the Premises, as above, on Thursday, February 23, 1899, at One o'clock sharp, the Goodwill, Registered Trade Mark, and secret process of manufacture of Bentinck's "Celladema" Embrocation. Particulars of the Auctioneers, 14 Southampton Row, High Holborn, W.C.

TENDERS.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF DISINFECTANTS.

THE Fulham Vestry are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Disinfectants for the Twelve Months ending 25th March, 1900.

Tenders must be made on the forms provided by the Vestry, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Disinfectants," and delivered at the Town Hall by 4 P.M. on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1899.

The Contractor is required to make a declaration that he pays the union rate of wages, observes such hours of labour as are generally accepted as fair in his trade, and that all unskilled labour shall be paid the minimum rate of wage of 7*d.* per hour.

The Vestry do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. J. H. DENSELOW,
Town Hall, Walham Green, S.W. Clerk to the Vestry.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO., Valuers, respectfully desire to inform gentlemen wishing to dispose of businesses that they have a number of clients wanting to purchase prepared with cash from £200 to £3,000; strictest confidence guaranteed. Terms on application, Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

TO Agents and others.—Business required, showing a net profit of £200 or so; must have good house, at moderate rent; chance of increasing business, and sold on valuation terms; near London preferred, but not essential. Brown (20/11), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, middle-class Business in Scotland; genuine; must bear investigation; will take possession immediately; urgent. 14/5, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, to Purchase a Business turning over £3,000 to £4,000 per annum, at good profits; handsome price given for good will; Principals only dealt with, no agents; strictest secresy. "Zebra" 174/7, Office of this Paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—Dispensing and Retail Business for Disposal; increasing village, near seaside; modern shop, excellent house; unopposed; suit man with small capital. Further particulars, 18/3, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM (near).—Large busy country town; good Mixed Cash Business (Branch), Light Retail, Prescribing, &c., centrally situated; only wants personal attention to greatly increase the business (always been under managers); net profits last year about £200; will accept valuation of stock and fixtures (about £350); nothing for goodwill. Apply, "Proprietor" (20/17), Office of this Paper.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—£676 returns.—For Disposal, in Lincolnshire, midst of agriculture, as a going concern, profitable Mixed Business, good Horse and Cattle Medicine trade, now under manager; rent £26; house; price £150 cash, or terms can be arranged; only bona-fide buyers treated with; no agents. For particulars apply, "Gregor," c/o Lofthouse & Saltmer, Chemists, Hull.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Good Family Retail and Agricultural Business, with local Wholesale, situate in the market place of a good market town; returns for the last four years average £1,000 to £1,200 per annum; good residence and excellent business premises attached to the shop; rent exceptionally low; lawn, greenhouse, &c.; cash buyer only treated with; no agents need apply; valuation about £1,000. Apply, "Genuine," Lofthouse & Saltmer, Wholesale Druggists, Hull.

LONDON.—First-class position, low rent; Dispensing Retail and valuable Proprietaries; price £850; family reasons for disposal. Apply, "Jameson" (22/29), Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Branch Business for Sale, doing, under very bad management, £10 per week; Prescribing and General Retail; densely-populated neighbourhood; price £200. 22/3, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Genuine Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; established 1820; in good market town and hunting district; changed hands only once in over 30 years; large shop, with excellent stock; good house and garden; cause of sale, health; returns about £900, increasing yearly without advertising or push; price about £900; must be seen to be understood; no agents. Address, "Veritas" (20/23), Office of this Paper.

NOTTS.—For Sale, by valuation or otherwise, a corner shop in an improving district; owner unqualified; capable of much extension; well fitted; a splendid opening for beginner; a bargain to a cash customer. Apply, 12/40, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Large seaport town; Retail and Prescribing; returns £500, large scope for increase; price £450; no agents. Apply, "Genuine" (19/12), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—For immediate Disposal, a genuine Ready-money Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; established 60 years; returns £1,100, good profits; full investigation invited; sufficient reason given for selling; to an immediate purchaser, price £900; house and warehouses, owned by vendor, can be had on lease at moderate rent; shop (plate-glass front, 11 ft. by 7 ft.) well fitted and stocked; private entrance to house. Apply to "Pimento," c/o Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, London.

SOUTH WALES.—In a growing manufacturing town; a genuine Light Retail Business; sole reason for disposal, proprietor preparing for medical profession; returns steadily increasing; large commodious house, central position; price £350, to effect a speedy sale; fullest investigation invited. Apply, "Medicus" (20/21), Office of this Paper.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Profitable Light Retail Business; busy thoroughfare, centrally situated; noble, double-fronted shop, plate-glass windows; nicely-fitted shop; good house (recently papered throughout), private entrance, rent £35, lease; present returns, improving, almost £8 weekly; valuation, no goodwill, about £250; desirable investment; chance seldom met with. "Sapo" (20/10), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—In pleasant district; a good Mixed Business for immediate Disposal, with Gilbey's and Bottled Ale Agency; established 25 years ago; returns, under manager, £1,051; capital house, with garden, rent £35; price £650, or valuation and goodwill; satisfactory reasons for Disposal. Apply, Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Lim.), Leeds.

YORKSHIRE.—For immediate Disposal, in a good position; no opposition; established 4 years; profitable Prescribing Business; small Wholesale attached; own Specialities; a qualified man exceptional opportunity; every investigation; none need apply except cash buyers who mean business; takings January, 1899, over £55. Apply, 20/28, Office of this Paper.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—An opportunity offers for the possession in June, without premium, of an old-established Chemist's Shop and house, at Crouch Hill; there will be no stock to take; it is situated in a very busy neighbourhood, and has been a Chemist's for many years; rent, on lease, £70 as it is. For further particulars address, Mr. J. Davis, 24 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

BUSINESS, old-established, well stocked and fitted, for Disposal in main street of large provincial town; good position; returns about £600, could be largely increased; health, reason for selling; price £410. 21/25, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATE Disposal, profitable Business; could be greatly increased; rent £16; returns nearly £300; part could remain; good reasons for disposal; price of stock and fixtures. 22/30, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATE Disposal, owner leaving the trade; compact Light Retail and Dispensing, situate in residential neighbourhood of large Country town, and unopposed; returns nearly £400; price about £300; good house, low rental. Apply, X. Y. Z. (18/39), Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Retail, fair Dispensing, and good Prescribing, with Agricultural connection, and some Wines and Spirits (very profitable, not an agency), in Country market town; no cutting for several miles; excellent house and shop, on lease; Notts (borders of); net profit £350; returns £1,750; price £850. "Country" (188/3), Office of this Paper.

PROFITABLE Cash Business for immediate Disposal; well fitted and stocked shop, with good house attached; suitable for beginner; satisfactory cause for sale; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, 17/25, Office of this Paper.

SEASIDE, South.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying excellent position close to the sea; returns nearly £1,000; net profit, £300; low rent, on lease; eight-roomed house; modern fittings, with stock, worth £650; price £700; investigation courted. "Camphor" 23/4, Office of this Paper.

UNOPPOSED Light Retail and Prescribing Business, 12 miles from London, main line of rail; population 4,000; now under management; capable of doing double present trade; rent £20; nice house, warehouse; price £300; such a concern as this is seldom to be met with. 23/5, Office of this Paper.

WYATT & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Lancaster, wish to dispose of their Branch Business at Stonewell, Lancaster, and will be pleased to furnish full particulars on application, or the same may be obtained from Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

£30 or £40.—Small Business, or by mutual valuation; room, adjoining shop, facing street, with separate entrance, could be used as a separate shop; basement, shop, private entrance, parlour; four good rooms over all, 15 ft. by 12 ft.; yard, warehouse; rent £20. Address, "Chemist," 8 High Street, Upper Weston, Bath.

£150.—For immediate Sale, small Cash Retail and Prescribing Business in working-class district in Hull; doing from £5 to £6 weekly, and capable of increase; Extractor could do well; practically no patents; good large house in perfect condition; price £150. Apply, "Exothecium" (16/16), Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—In a leading and business thoroughfare, House and Shop to Let, with immediate possession, where a Chemist's Business has been carried on for several years; a rare opportunity for a young man commencing business. For particulars apply, 248 Freeman Street, Grimsby.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

ALFRETON.—Apprentice wanted for good-class Country business, indoors; comfortable home, short hours; Veterinary, Seeds, Prescribing; hours 8 to 8; Wednesday holiday from 1 P.M.; directly under principal; errand-boy kept; small premium. Houfton, Chemist, Alfreton.

GRAVESEND.—E. Millhouse has a vacancy for an Apprentice; indoors; passed Preliminary preferred; a half-day holiday a week; comfortable home; time allowed for attending classes. 26 New Road, Gravesend.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, outdoor Apprentice in first-class Dispensing Business; time given for study. Hyne, The Pharmacy, West Hampstead.

APPRENTICE wanted, also an Improver, in an up-to-date Pharmacy; no Sunday duty; close Thursday afternoons; superior home; personal supervision; moderate premium; references to former pupils. Address, J. E., Rectory Lodge, Rectory Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

C. G. BREADNER, Chemist, Cheetham, Manchester, has a vacancy for an indoor Apprentice; small premium.

RANDALL & SON. Southampton, have a vacancy for an outdoor Apprentice; must have passed the Pharmaceutical Preliminary or its equivalent.

WANTED, to place youth in good-class business as Improver, to learn Dispensing and obtain more experience in the trade generally; small premium given. D., 105 St. Owen Street, Hereford.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

RETAIL.

ALDERSHOT—Good Junior wanted; one with knowledge of Photography preferred; weekly half-holiday allowed. Will applicants please send full particulars of experience and salary required, together with photo (to be returned), to Orange, Chemist, Aldershot?

BRISTOL—Wanted, immediately, a Junior Assistant; indoors. State salary, reference, and usual particulars, with photo, John Evans, Temple Gate, Bristol.

BRISTOL—Junior Assistant (qualified); outdoors. Apply, with particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required, also if convenient enclose photo (to be returned), to W. Pitchford, 54 Cotham Hill, Cotham, Bristol.

BRISTOL.—Qualified Assistant, to manage Branch; half-holiday weekly; state age, height, references, salary required outdoors, or if married could live on the premises (say how many children); excellent house, commission and permanency to a reliable man. Photo if possible (to be returned), to F. Moss, Chemist, Kingswood, Bristol.

CAPE TOWN.—Assistant required, immediately, of good experience, holding Minor qualification, neat and accurate Dispenser, and write a good legible hand; aged about 23; salary, 1st year £12 per month; 2nd year £13; 3rd year £14; sleeping accommodation provided; second-class passage paid out, conditional on a 3 years' agreement being signed. Candidates, who must hold undeniable references, address, "Cape," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

CARDIFF.—Assistant wanted for the Counter, accustomed to Store trade; must be well recommended. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required (outdoor), photo, Duck's Drug Stores, Cardiff.

CHIPPENHAM.—Drug and Grocery.—An Assistant (qualified preferred), accustomed to both trades, is required by John C. Coles, Chemist, Grocer, and Wine and Spirit Merchant, Chippenham, Wilts. State full particulars, age, references, previous experience, salary required, and when disengaged.

CROYDON.—Wanted, about the middle of March, Assistant, with at least Apothecaries' Hall qualification; if with some experience of Hospital Dispensing an advantage. Apply, stating age, height, and salary expected, to Dix, Lancaster & Co., 8 High Street, Croydon.

DONCASTER.—Wanted, improver or Junior used to Agricultural and Mixed business; no Sunday duty, and half-holiday nearly every week. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors), when disengaged, and enclosing photo, to H. W. Shaw, Chemist, Doncaster.

EXETER.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors); good-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business. State full particulars, Stocker, Southernhay Pharmacy, Exeter.

EXETER.—Messrs. Stone & Son, Exeter, require qualified Manager (married preferred), good address, 30 to 45 years of age, for good Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural business; permanency; outdoors. State salary required, references, &c.

GRANTHAM.—Wanted, smart Junior (outdoors); state salary and references on application. Geo. Coverdale, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Grantham.

HASTINGS.—Wanted, a good Junior (in or out doors) as fourth hand, well used to a Light Dispensing business; this offers unusual opportunities to a suitable man of an insight into valuable adventitious branches of a Chemist's business. Detailed particulars and of experience to J. Griffiths Richards, Chemist, Hastings.

HULL.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, indoors, about 21, for first week in April; one accustomed to Shipping business preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and references, enclosing carte, to Metcalfe & Son, Pharmacists, Whitefriargate, Hull.

INDIA (N.W. Province.)—Wanted, a good Assistant, well up in all branches of a Chemist's business; Major qualification preferred; salary, 1st year 150 rupees per month; 2nd year 175 rupees per month; 3rd year, 200 rupees per month; free quarters; second-class passage paid out; required to start as quickly as possible. Candidates, who must hold undeniable references, address, "India," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

IRELAND.—Manager wanted, with first-class experience, to establish a Branch in large Irish town; must have a thorough knowledge of Oil and Colour business in all its details, Wholesale and Retail; liberal terms to suitable man. Address, giving references and full particulars as to age, experience, salary expected, &c., to C. K. (184/48), Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Wanted, at once, a Junior Assistant, well-up in his work, and with good provincial experience, for country business in Kent (good class); indoors. Apply, stating experience, age, and enclose photo (to be returned), to "Pharmacy" (18/21), Office of this Paper

LONDON, N.—Wanted, at once, Improver; outdoors. State age, salary required, and usual particulars, H. Baker, 161 Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, N.

LONDON.—Wanted, for March 18, qualified Assistant, to manage branch; hours 8.30 to 10; London; outdoors. Apply, 18/35, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant, aged about 26. Apply, Rouse & Co., 12 Wigmore Street, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, an Assistant at once; used to a good-class Dispensing and Retail; one with a knowledge of Photography preferred; interview if possible. Apply, W. Bowden, Store Chemist, Wimbledon, S.W.

LONDON, E.—Wanted, at once, a smart Girl, who is experienced in Packing and Labelling Chemist's articles; good wages; hours 9 to 7, and 5 Saturdays. Apply to Henry Squire, Cash Chemist, 217 East India Road, Poplar, E.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Manager, for an East-end business; terms £65 per annum (indoors) and commission; a good opportunity for a capable man. Apply, between 10 and 11.30 A.M. or 2 and 3 P.M. at 100 Commercial Road, E.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, early in March, a qualified Assistant, about 25 years of age, accustomed to good-class business; three kept. Apply, giving usual particulars, to H. S. Hairsine, 47 Haymarket, London, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant for first-class West-end business; good Dispenser essential. H. J. Bound (Lim.), 88 Westbourne Grove, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Dispensing business. If writing, please send photo and full particulars, P. Davidson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Junior (indoors), for Retail and Photographic business; must have good references. Apply, with full particulars as regards salary required, references, &c. (personal application preferred), to C. Bunker, 135 Great Dover Street, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Smart Junior required, immediately; indoors; must be a quick and reliable Dispenser. Dyer, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 89 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Assistant; outdoors; must have thorough knowledge of Photography and be a good all-round man. Apply, Jewell & Co., Chemists, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, quick and reliable Stock hand; one able to keep books preferred. C. Lowe & Co, Surbiton, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, immediately, a good all-round Assistant (outdoors); one desiring a permanency preferred; must be a good counterman. State salary required, and references, to Bryant, 72A Crawford Street.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant; outdoors; hours 9 to 7. Apply, by letter only, stating full particulars and salary required, "Chemist," Haymarket Stores, 28 Haymarket, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted immediately, a Junior in a good Dispensing Business. Apply, enclosing photo and particulars, to Adams, Chemist, 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, at once, a qualified Assistant; must be good Dispenser; personal application preferred. Cadman & Co., Chemists, Blackheath, S.E.

LONDON, S.E—Part-time; Assistant or Improver, with time for study; must be competent, and reliable Dispenser, accustomed to good-class business; comfortable home; also vacancy for an Apprentice. Cullen & Co., 2 The Pavement, Selhurst Road, South Norwood.

LONDON, S.E.—Immediate, qualified Assistant; smart and reliable; good appearance; permanency for suitable man; no Sunday duty and one day a week off. Manns, 45 Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.

LONDON, W.—At once, competent Assistant, about 25; also smart Junior, about 22. Apply, with full particulars as to height, salary, and experience, Jones & Bowles, 221 High Street, Kensington.

LONDON, S.W.—Manager, qualified, for old-established Business in working-class and residential neighbourhood, S.W. district; Post Office attached, for which assistant is kept; large, comfortable dwelling-house; salary and commission; succession can be arranged if desired. Address, "Sanitas," 23/8, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Assistant; indoors; experienced (24 to 28), about March 5th. Apply, Morgan Bros., 293 Pentonville Road.

LONDON, E.—Wanted, qualified Chemist for an East-end business; terms £60 per annum and commission; indoors; comfortable home. Replies, 22/4, c/o Duncan, Flockhart & Co, Manufacturing Chemists, 38 & 39 Snow Hill, E.C.

LONDON.—Wanted, an unqualified Chemist's Assistant as a Junior Assistant in a Surgical Instrument business (Retail). Apply by letter, stating age and salary required, W. H. B., 38 Oxford Street, W.

MANCHESTER.—Junior Assistant; indoors; time for classes. State salary desired and references, "Beta," 17 Fairlawn Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Junior Assistant wanted, age 21 to 22, outdoors; state height, salary required, and if disengaged, and enclose reference. Jeans, Chemist, Moss Lane West, Manchester.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Wanted, smart, active Junior, outdoors, about 20, for pushing Retail business; must be quick and reliable and a good Counterman. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary required, with photo, 20/22, Office of this Paper.

MEXBOROUGH.—Dysons, High Street, require a competent Assistant; to a good man they can offer a permanency; short hours. Also wanted an Improver. This is a good opportunity for a youth to get a good insight into Mixed trade. Send photo, salary required, &c., in first letter.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Wanted, Assistant; qualified or unqualified; North of England; state age, height, references, and ary required (enclosing photo); Light Retail Dispensing business. ply, "Lancashire" (17/16), Office of this Paper.

NORWICH.—Wanted, at once, a qualified Assistant (indoors); salary and commission on returns; permanency. Apply, De Carlo & Son, wich.

NOTTINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant wanted, also a Junior. State age, height, references, salary required (indoor), and enclose photo- h (which will be returned) W. Ashby, 177 Mansfield Road, Notting- n.

READING.—Immediately, gentlemanly, steady Assistant, about 25, for quick Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Photography; outdoors; manency. Please state age, height, salary, and full particulars of erience, with last reference and recent photograph, J. Cross & Co., mists, Reading.

RHODESIA.—Required, at once, a good smart Assistant, well up in Dispensing and all branches of a Chemist's business; must be quali- ; aged about 33; good salary and prospects held out to a first-class n; total abstainer preferred; please send all particulars when applying. further particulars and terms, apply to "Rhodesia," Messrs. Evans, her & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

SANDWICH.—Junior wanted, at once, for good-class Country Retail; indoors; must be quick and reliable; easy hours; comfortable home. d photo, which will be returned, and state salary required, references, ght, &c., to T. Read, Sandwich, Kent.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Wanted, Branch Manager; South Staffordshire; qualified; live on premises; married; abstainer pre- ed; must have good references; liberal salary to thoroughly capable n. Apply, "Remedy" (17/23), Office of this Paper.

SOUTHPORT.—Junior Assistant (temporary) for six or eight weeks; Light Retail and Dispensing. State age, height, salary, to Foggitt, rmacist, Southport.

TAVISTOCK.—Wanted, a trustworthy Assistant about 21 years of age in a light Retail and Dispensing Business Apply, with all par- lars, to Dohle & Son, Tavistock, Devon.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Junior or Improver, indoors, for Light Retail business; time for study; state age, height, reference, salary ired, enclose photo (to be returned). Apply, Johns, Chemist, 71 den Road, Tunbridge Wells.

TELLINGTON (Salop).—Improver wanted; kindly give usual particulars. James Bates, Limited, Chemists, Wellington, Shrop- e.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, about 24, for good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, Boulton, tgate-on-Sea.

WEST BRIGHTON.—Junior; must be good Dispenser: time allowed for study; half-time would suit. Please send particulars of height, and experience, and enclose photo, to Matthews & Co., 144 roh Road, Hove, Brighton.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Wanted, for end of February, a Junior Assistant, about 21; indoors; must be of gentlemanly appearance address, and accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Retail business. ly, stating age, height, and salary required, &c., and enclosing photo, dwin Norman, Pharmacist, 35 High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Assistant, as Dispenser (indoors), accustomed to Country trade; abstainer: good references required. ly, with full particulars, to "Pharmaceutist," 11 Queen Square, Wolver- pton.

YORKSHIRE.—Wanted, at Easter, a qualified Assistant, about 26, for a good-class Country business. Please send all particulars, stating height, salary required (outdoors), married or single, to "Radix," c/o ns, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

YORKSHIRE.—Qualified Manager wanted for a Mixed Country business in Yorkshire. Send full particulars to Otter, c/o Messrs. mes & Co., York.

N Assistant, about 22, well up in Dispensing; if writing, enclose photo, with usual particulars. J. W. Taplin, 96 Craven Park Road, lesden, N.W.

SSISTANT, to live on premises with caretaker, or might suit young married man without family; must be energetic, and with know- e of Photography; preference given to member of a Christian church. rrey," Messrs. Maw, 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

SSISTANT, not under 28, and accustomed to good business, wanted immediately; must be well recommended; S.E. London; indoor. te age, salary, whether qualified, and usual particulars in first letter, when disengaged, "Delta" (9/10), Office of this Paper.

T once, competent Assistant, not under 24; must be smart Salesman and with good address; Photographic knowledge desirable; easy rs; comfortable home; particulars should include age, height, photo, details of previous experience. March, Fleet Street, Torquay.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper wanted by Surgeon. Apply, letter only, stating age, experience, qualification, and salary required, c/o B., 44 Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

JOHN BARKER & CO., LIM., Kensington, require a Qualified Dispenser; personal application necessary; hours 8 to 6.30 and clock on Saturdays.

JUNIOR or Improver, for a good-class business, in a Country market town; abstainer preferred; good references indispensable; no day duty; indoor situation, comfortable Christian home. Apply, 20, Office of this Paper.

OSMOND & CO., Chemists, Partick, Glasgow, require, immediately, the services of an Assistant to travel three or four days per week, and the remainder of his time to assist in the shop; qualification not essential; unfurnished house provided; permanency; an energetic and conscientious man will be liberally treated.

PART-TIME.—A Junior required in country village, near London; ample time for study. Apply, either personally or by letter, "Cymro," Evans, Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

TO Students.—A B.Sc. (Lond.) and Ph.C. will prepare a Student for the Major Exam.; give a salary and board and lodging for part services in his Pharmacy: good Laboratory. Also a vacancy for a Minor student—London. Experience, age, and usual particulars to "Tutor" (19/11), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in a small market town in the North, a Junior Assistant; outdoors; hours short. Apply, Z., 19/32, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Assistant (indoors), for quick Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Photography. State usual particulars, and enclose photo, to Phillips & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Newport, Mon.

WANTED, an Improver or Junior Assistant in a good-class country business, where 3 or 4 are kept. Apply, stating references, salary required, and all particulars, with photo if possible, to Corfe & Son, Chemists, Maidstone

WANTED, by end of month, in Light Retail and Dispensing business (seaside), a steady Junior or Improver; outdoors; Turnover-Apprentice not objected to. Address, "Statim," c/o Woolley Sons & Co., Manchester.

WANTED, a Lady Assistant for a high-class Retail and Dispensing business; must have the Minor qualification. Apply, with full particulars of age, experience, references, and salary required, to "Dispensing Chemists," c/o Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., Wholesale Chemists, Giltspur Street, London.

WANTED, immediately, competent and trustworthy Assistant; able to take charge; must be well recommended. Apply, stating full particulars, age, salary required (outdoors), two last references, and enclosing photo (to be returned), to "Statim," c/o Mr. Newell, Acre Villas, Mytholmroyd, viâ Manchester.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant or Improver; good appearance; enclose photo (to be returned), and full particulars, to 20/40, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Qualified single Assistant, under 30; must have good references and be a good Counterman; salary 50s. a week (outdoors); hours 9 to 10.15. one evening a week off, Sunday duty one in three, in evening. Apply 20/34, Office of this Paper.

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

WANTED, for the Pump-room Baths, a Manager who is thoroughly acquainted with the working of a public Bathing establishment, where all modern baths are given, including Turkish, Douche, &c.

The person appointed will have the entire management of the Institution, and must devote his whole time to the duties of the office.

The salary will be £4 per week, without residence.

Applications, with two or three recent testimonials, to be forwarded to the undersigned, marked "Application for Bath Manager," on or before March 10, 1899.

H. CONSETT PASSMAN,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Leamington,
February 14, 1899.

WHOLESALE.

FLAVOURING and Soluble Essences.—Wanted in an old-established Works in the country, an Assistant with practical experience of this branch: none others need apply. State age, experience, and salary required, to "Limited Company" (20/19), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Invoice Clerk for London Wholesale House; good writer and quick at figures; previous experience essential. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to C. P. T., 175 Grange Road, Bermondsey.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—Wanted, in the Literary Department of a Wholesale firm, a qualified Chemist with a good knowledge of Therapeutics; previous journalistic or similar experience not essential. Apply by letter, with fullest particulars (which will be treated in strict confidence), to A. P. Miller, 9 Arlingford Road, Tulse Hill, S.W.

TRAVELLER.—Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, 101 Whitecross Street, London, have a vacancy for a Traveller to take the West of England, South Coast, and Channel Islands. Apply by letter as above.

TRAVELLER.—A London firm, manufacturing a Speciality well known to Chemists, desire to meet with a gentleman to represent them in Ireland, on commission; present representative retiring after 25 years' service. Address, A. B. C. (16/8), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (London) wanted, who has good connection with Store Chemists, Chemists, Hospitals, and Institutions, for the sale of Beef Essence, Home-made Beef Tea, and Invalid Soups, all of British manufacture; salary 20s. per week and 10 per cent. commission; must represent one other house only, and have first-class reference as to character and ability; none other need apply. Address, letters only, Borthwick & Co., 381 Kingsland Road, London, N.

WANTED, Man for Citrate and Saline making; one having had experience preferred. Particulars, references, and wages required, 22/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a first-class experienced Traveller; must have a thorough knowledge of the Surgical trade generally. State age and full particulars of experience, with references and salary expected, The Argyle Co., 17 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

WHOLESALE—continued.

WANTED, Chief Chemist and Manager of Works, by a leading London firm of Manufacturing Chemists, employing several hundred people. The qualifications necessary for the position are high and well-grounded scientific knowledge and attainments; good practical experience in carrying out Manufacturing Processes; exceptional powers of organisation and administration, tact, good judgment; capability to direct and control scientific workers engaged in the manufacture of Fine Medicinal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products: a gentleman with University training and degrees preferred; the position commands a liberal salary; replies will be treated in the strictest confidence, if so desired. Address, stating age, qualifications, and experience, to "Manager," c/o Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57 Coleman Street, London.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade.—Required, by a firm in the provinces, a Junior Invoice Clerk. Address, stating salary, age, and experience, A.Z. (18/28), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

JUNIOR; 20; disengaged. Apply, Tyrer, 55 Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

JUNIOR; 20½; tall; 4 years' experience. E. T., 61 Northgate Street, Chester.

MANAGER, Locum, or Senior; good experience. "Cortex," 460 Oxford Street, W.

AS Dispenser to Surgeon, 3 evenings weekly. H. W., 50 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

SITUATION as Improver; first-class references; aged 19. Davies, Cillefor, Carmarthen.

ASSISTANT; 27; 5 ft. 9 in.; 12 years' Mixed experience. 31 Market Street, Huddersfield.

QUALIFIED; 30; married; Branch Manager or outdoors. 19/31, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 22; 5 ft. 6 in.; disengaged March 2. "Eosine" (21/1), Office of this Paper.

COUNTRY situation wanted; 26; unqualified; 5½ ft. H. Simon, 29 Hauteville, Guernsey.

QUALIFIED Dispenser; Doctor or Institution. L., 69 Lausanne Road, West Green Road.

QUALIFIED; 34; in or near Birmingham preferred. Weaving, Fyfield Wick, Abingdon.

JUNIOR; 21; abstainer; tall; excellent references. E. C., 162 Leapold Road, Liverpool.

BIRMINGHAM or district preferred; 24; 7 years' experience. 38 High Street, Evesham.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; aged 23; abstainer; excellent references. W. Field, Wood Green, Witney, Oxon.

ASSISTANT (London or near only); London experience. Barnes, 6 Waterloo Street, Jersey.

LADY Dispenser seeks engagement; Doctor or Institution. Graves, 14 Chichester Road, London.

MANAGER; aged 38; qualified; married, no family. "Chemist," 20 Stirling Street, Grimsby.

MANAGER small business or Assistant; qualified; single; 43. Abington, Staple Hill, Bristol.

LOCUM; qualified; abstainer; disengaged February 23. H. Boden, c/o Mr. Cram, Chemist, Romsey.

COUNTERMAN (Unqualified); Store trade; aged 27. R., 5 Montpelier Place, Brompton Road, S.W.

MANAGER (experienced) or Assistant; disengaged shortly; qualified. "Thiol," 62 Long Lane, E.C.

LONDON.—Part-time; qualified: good experience; disengaged. Corrick, 64 Doddington Grove, S.E.

DISPENSER (lady); Apothecaries' Hall certificate. S. J., Ventnor House, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, E.

LOCUM or otherwise; disengaged to-morrow; excellent references. "Chemist," 33 King's Cross Road, W.C.

MANAGER (outdoor); qualified: first-class experience; good address. "Chemist," 90 Finsbury Park Road, N.

ASSISTANT; aged 25; 4 years last situation; knowledge of photography. G., 29 Douglas Street, Deptford.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; experienced; married; aged 42. O. H. F., 58 Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

DISPENSER: unqualified; quick; accurate; highest references. "Chemicus," 26 Norfolk Street, Cambridge.

ASSISTANT; 24: tall; good experience; counter preferred; outdoors. "Ajax" (22/9), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; 15 years' West-end experience; disengaged. Morris, Resugga, St. Erme, Truro.

LOCUM; thorough experience; Prescriber and Extractor. Address, "Manager," 16 South Hunter Street, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT: 38: tall: all-round experience; permanency; abstainer. "Extractor," 27 Edge Lane, Liverpool.

MANAGER: 20 years' good experience; active, energetic; qualified; married. "Chemist," 194 Queen's Road, Hastings.

JUNIOR, aged 20, 6 ft., desires London engagement; good references; disengaged. Apply, "Statim," 89 Acre Lane, Brixton.

MANAGER (Qualified); 28; good, all-round experience; permanency desired. "Benzoin," 134 Forest Lane, Forest Gate, E.

MINOR Student (22) requires evening employment, Counter or Dispensing. Jones, 111 Devonshire Road, Holloway, N.

LOCUM; Minor; disengaged; Manager, Assistant, Dispenser; good Retail, also Store experience 16/11, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER, Liverpool, or district; as Manager; 27; qualified; 10 years' varied experience. 20/5, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; good Dispenser and Counterman; varied experience; aged 34. Address, "Radix," 66 Division Street, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT, experienced; London and provinces; 28; Photography; North preferred. "Drugs," 16 Hudson Road, Sunderland.

ASSISTANT; height 6 ft.; aged 24½; London experience; personal application. Rae, 31 Brook Street, Kennington Road, S.E.

EVENINGS; disengaged after 6, Saturdays 2; Dispensing, Books, Counter, or entire charge. W. M., 57 Weymouth Street, W.

AS Junior, in a good-class Dispensing Business; 3 years' good experience; aged 20; tall. Davies, 22 Caroline Street, Bridgend.

MANAGER for Branch or Locum; Minor qualification; good Prescriber and Extractor. "Statim," 40 Copley Street, Stepney, E.

LADY-DISPENSER requires engagement; Doctor, Institution, Voyage. Moore, 50 Bullingham Mansions, Kensington, London.

BRANCH-MANAGER; 28; 5 ft. 7 in.: qualified; abstainer; good all-round experience. "Migrainin" (17/26), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; 13 years' experience: London preferred, good references; aged 26. "Minor" (16/13), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, in good Dispensing business; good references; time for study; London preferred. Address, "Sinca," 87 High Street, Dover

JUNIOR; 21; 5 years', including London, experience; London preferred; disengaged March 13. W. P., 126 Upper Street, Islington, N.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 23; excellent references; in business with Dental connection preferred. "Extract," 23 Parliament Street, York.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; 34; single; town and country experience; permanency. Geo. Reed, Victoria Road, Earby, Yorkshire.

ASSISTANT, aged 27, height 5 ft. 10 in, good references and experience, desires permanency; outdoors. "Medicus," 423 Edgware Road, W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; outdoors; 5 ft. 9 in.; abstainer; W. or N.W. preferred; reference. G. W. Gray, 5 Bathurst Gardens, Kensal Rise, N.W.

DISPENSER and Surgery Attendant wishes immediate re-engagement; 8 years' experience; highest references. "Best" (18/2), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, or manage Branch; 28; Prescribe, Extract; liberty February 23. "Rhei," McIssac & Co., Chemists, Hagley Road, Birmingham.

MANAGER; 28; qualified; outdoors; partnership or succession might be entertained; South coast preferred. "Phena," 105 Fentiman Road, S.W.

MANAGER, Assistant, Locum; 27; excellent references; North of England or Midlands preferred; disengaged. "Qualified," Clive House, Alnwick.

LOCUM or Manager, M.P.S.; disengaged; South Coast preferred; good all-round long experience. "Chemist," c/o Mr. Valler, Castle Street, Brighton.

MANAGER, where Junior is kept; qualified; 54; varied experience, as Principal; outdoors; disengaged. "Chemicus," 18 Heyworth Road, Clapton, N.

MANAGER, temporary or permanent; good references; used to all classes of business. "Semper Eadem," 3 The Boulevard, Balham High Road, S.W.

SENIOR Assistant; qualified; with view to Partnership or succession; good-class business; Yorkshire preferred. "Antipyrine" (5/22), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 21; disengaged; Photography; Liverpool (outdoor) preferred; small salary; good references. Cowdy, 373 New Hampton Road, Wolverhampton.

ARMACEUTICAL Chemist, with good country and some town experience, desires situation as Manager; could purchase if suitable. /12), Office of this Paper.

ANAGER-ASSISTANT; 36; abstainer; Prescriber and Counterman; good address and references; disengaged. "Chemicus," onshire Road, Chiswick, W.

VERTISER, qualified, 25, smart, energetic, highest West-end and Country Retail experience, wishes to travel; would introduce Spes or secure agents. 20/16, Office of this Paper.

SISTANT; unqualified; married; outdoor; permanency; 11 years' experience, country Retail, Dispensing; moderate salary; eferences. "Spero," 40 Clayton Street, Grimsby.

VERTISER seeks position Manager, Assistant, or Temporary; lately sold own business; undeniable references for years past; 5. Address, "Statim," 3 Sewell Street, Plaistow, E.

SISTANT; 10 years' experience: accustomed to first-class Retail and Dispensing; well up all round; aged 24; 5 ft. 9 in.; outdoors red; excellent references. 20/13, Office of this Paper.

ANTED, permanent management of branch, or assistant-management by experienced and reliable manager; aged 29; married; nt references. "Prescriber," 52 Bridge Street, Cardiff.

NIOR Assistant or Dispenser in town business; outdoors; aged 33; high-class experience; qualified; disengaged; height 6 ft.; would ake management. Address, J. M. (22/28), Office of this Paper.

ARMACEUTICAL Chemist seeks engagement in high-class business on South Coast; with Photographic trade preferred; 24; ner; disengaged March 20th. Smith, 34 Endymion Road, m, S.W.

BURBS OF LONDON (North preferred): Managership of Branch, with house attached; good-class business and neighbour- 8 years' London and 6 years' Provincial experience. H. R. (20/29), of this Paper.

ART, experienced, reliable Branch Manager, disengaged March 10, seeks similar position; excellent Counterman and Prescriber, Dis-, Stockkeeper; 29; married; unqualified; highest references. Office of this Paper.

ANAGER or Senior; outdoor, or live over premises; age 30; married: unqualified; Prescribing, Dentistry, and Photography; t references; permanency; London or South coast preferred. " (20/15), Office of this Paper.

RMANENCY.—Assistant, qualified (26), desires permanency as Senior or Manager; married; no family; has managed London ss doing £1,000 (single-handed) satisfactorily; Photography, Den- scientific Sight-testing, Truss-fitting, &c.; country preferred, but ential; could commence at once or wait a few weeks. F. W., c/o astings, St. Peter's, Lynn.

WHOLESALE.

Junior Traveller, Collector; several years' experience. Ashwin, 49 Oultart Road, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED Chemist, of good address and all-round experience, desires a permanency as Traveller. 21/7, Office of this Paper.

PERIENCED Chemist seeks position in a good firm of Manufacturers; excellent references, &c. 276/21, Office of this Paper.

RMAN gentleman, 6 years' experience in Wholesale, seeks situation in English Drug House. Carl Bindhardt, Winkel-Rhein, Germany.

AVELLER in penny lines wishes to Represent large firm; well recommended, with connection. Address, 18/26, Office of this Paper.

AVELLER; 27; qualified; exceptional all-round experience in Wholesale, and as Traveller; knows district; excellent references. Office of this Paper.

AVELLER, several years' experience, connection Midlands, Potteries, and Lancs, seeks re-engagement. "Nemo," 14 Gregory e, Lentou, Nottingham.

MMISSIONS wanted for Birmingham and Midlands by gentleman; 5 years' experience; highest references; first-class houses only ained. 19/40, Office of this Paper.

VERTISER desires respousible position in Surgical Instruments or Wholesale Chemist's and Druggist's; 11 years' experience; aged pply, 12/37, Office of this Paper.

HOLESALE.—Young man, energetic, requires situation as Dry or Wet Counterman; 8 years' Wholesale experience; good parcel r. "Druggist," 62 Mountergate Street, Norwich.

VERTISER, aged 19, seeks engagement in the Office or Laboratory of a London Wholesale Chemist or Manufacturer; 3½ years' al Retail experience. Hind, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham.

HOLESALE.—Advertiser (26), qualified, excellent experience and references, requires position as Manager of Department or other- good organiser, not afraid of work. 16/17, Office of this Paper.

AVELLER, Country; has represented for last 13 years high class London firm in Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, covering greater part ted Kingdom. M. R., c/o Leonard Courtney, 185½ Aldersgate Street, E.C.

AVELLER.—Representative, North ground, seeks engagement with a first-class house; Drug or Sundries, or would be willing to a few good commissions. Apply, B., Fulford House, Valley Drive, gate.

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TRAVELLING Representative, disengaged shortly, wishes to represent first-class London or Provincial firm of Manufacturing Chemists; well received by Doctors and Chemists. Apply, stating terms, "Scalpel" (18/1), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WILL find a first-class moderate Hotel; bed and breakfast from 3*s.*; tariff on application. Address, Mrs. Privett, 68, 83, and 85, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury Square.

DAISY (LIMITED), Leeds, offer £5 for the best Daisy window. For particulars drop a Post Card.

500 SAMPLES of Sulphoids, with name and address on, free to any Chemist; nearly 20,000 being sent out weekly; don't miss the opportunity: Sulphoids show over 70% profit; minimum retail 1*s.*; advertisements inserted in time-tables, price-lists, &c., &c. Write, Christie, Baker & Co., 53 and 54 Paternoster Row, London.

COMPLETE Fittings for Chemist's shop; 12 ft. run of drug drawers, glass labels and glass knobs, shelving, cornice, and lockers; 8 ft. mahogany and glass wall-case; 12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass counter; 6 ft. dispensing-screen, mirror-centre, with counter and sponge-case under; perfume case and desk; bent plate-glass counter case with display and serving-shelves; ££5 the lot; in first-class condition and ready for immediate despatch. Philip Josephs & Son, 54 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Shop-fixtures.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below, mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6695.

CHEMIST'S high-class fittings, at low prices:—14 ft. range of mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled-glass labels, cut-glass knobs, £8 15*s.*; 12 ft. mahogany-top and plate-glass fronted serving-counter, £10 10*s.*; ditto, 10 ft., £9; 6 ft. mahogany and bent plate-glass counter-case, display-shelves and velvet-lined trays, 97*s.* 6*d.*; 5 ft. ditto, 80*s.*; cheap house for window-enclosures, alterations, wall-cases, dispensing-screens, glass shelves, incised facias, wood letters; Chemists fitted complete; estimates free Mills, Shop-fitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163–5 Old Street, London, E.C. (late 203 City Road).

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FOR the Use of Chemists, their Assistants, and Apprentices. Contains between 4,000 and 5,000 references. The most complete work of its kind; clears up doubtful and obscure points; prevents mistakes; safeguards against accidents; invaluable at the Dispensing and Retail Counters. Price 1*s.*, post free, from the compilers, Rouse Bros., 61 Charlotte Street, London, W., or through any Druggists' Sundriesman.

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See C. and D. Diary, 1899, page 373.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

½d. *per word with name and address.* **1d.** *per word if we register the address and attach a number.*

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Simplex typewriter, 84 letters and characters; cost 14*s.* 6*d.*, price 8*s.* 6*d.* WRIGHT, Hebden Bridge.

No. 4 B., W. & Co.'s drug-mill; coffee-mill, cost £5; offers for either or both. WRIGHT, Hebden Bridge.

Apparatus for Minor, burette and stand, flask, volumetric solutions, reagents, &c.; what offers? J. B., c/o J. Lees, Chemist, Oldham.

Two "Easy" sign-markers, one cost 21*s.*, the other 16*s.*, with extra borders, ornaments, &c., costing 7*s.* 6*d.*; all in good condition (sets are different sizes); quite a bargain at 27*s.*, carriage paid. WRIGHT, Hebden Bridge.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"C. & D." for 1898 complete; what offers? ANDERSON, Chemist, Crouch End, N.

Seven years *C. & D.*, cum Diaries, from 1892; what offers? OOUSINS, Buckfastleigh, Devon

Squire's "Companion," 1894, post free 4*s.* 9*d.*, almost new. "RADIX" (19/20), Office of this Paper.

Four parts Cooley's "Cyclopædia" (up to Ipecacuanha), cost 5*s.* per part; what offers? WRIGHT, Hebden Bridge.

What offers for *Chemist and Druggist* two days after publication? S., Box 3,594, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

"Pharmaceutical Journal," July, 1891, to December, 1898, inclusive, stitched; what offers? WRIGHT, Hebden Bridge.

"Chemist and Druggist," from commencement to December, 1898, almost complete; cash offers. 14/2, Office of this Paper.

"Chemist and Druggist" from 1889 to 1898 inclusive, stitched, 30*s.*, includes pink parts of Diaries. WRIGHT, Hebden Bridge.

"The Dispensatory," unsoiled, cost 37*s.* 6*d.*, take 21*s.*, carriage paid. "MEDICUS," 35 Thompson Street, Oldham Road, Manchester.

B. & C. D., *C. & D*, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, unbound volumes, 3*s.* each; *B. & C. D.*, and *C. & D.* Diaries; what offers? WILSON, Chemist, Oldham.

"Practice of Obstetrics," by Paul Mundé, with coloured plates, 7 5*s.* parts, new and unbound; offer or exchange. JONES, 268 Waterloo Road, Hightown, Manchester.

Squire's, 1894, 4*s.* 6*d.*; B.P. 1885, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Maisch, 4*s* 3*d.*; "Physics" (Glazebrook), 2*s.* 9*d.*; "Dental Surgery," 2*s.*; all perfect condition. W., 38 Coleridge Road, Crouch End, N.

Chemistry books, perfect, latest editions: Jago's "Inorganic Elementary," 2*s.* 3*d.*; Furneaux's "Inorganic," 1*s.*; Valentine's "Qualitative," 5*s.* 6*d.*; Clay and Fenton's "Qualitative," 3*s.* 6*d.*; Woodward's, 1*s.* 3*d.*; *C. & D.* Diary, 1899, 1*s.* 9*d.*; Professor Loisette's "Memory Training," 8*s.*; B.P. 1898, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Giles's "Key Cæsar," 1*s.* 3*d.*; fancy coloured design and name for a dentifrice, 10*s.* B., 10 Grosvenor Villas, Bath.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Eight 25-oz. tins B. & S. quinine. Cash offers, 19/6, Office of this Paper.

Morphia, 5*s.* 3*d.*, 8 oz. 4*s.* 6*d.*; iodide, 11*s.*; free. WILLIAMS, Holyhead.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Mahogany-top counter, 3 nests drawers, counter-case. 59 East Road, London, N.

Loft's check cash-till, good condition, £2 10*s.*, a bargain. MCKEE, Chemist, Tunstall.

220 shop-rounds, 2 large specie-jars, 4 small window-carboys; lot £7 10*s.*, f.o.r. "YORKS" (19/5), Office of this Paper.

Set drawers, 12 ft., glass labels and knobs; 3 show-bottles; 2 sets scales and weights; 2 upright-cases, desk, slow-combustion stove. ANDERSON, Chemist, Stockport.

Chemist's outside "Vertmarshe" lamp, with shade and reflector, 2 red lights interchangeable, £5; also Wenham lamp, 36*s.* BARNETT, Chemist, 97 Uxbridge Road.

A handsome 20-in. globe-lamp for sale, ruby glass, richly gilded, perfectly new, with bracket complete, £3 10*s.*, worth nearly double. HUMPHREY, 121 Charing Cross Road, London.

For immediate disposal, the entire fixtures and fittings of a chemist's shop, including counter-cases, window-fittings, shop-rounds, &c.; the fixtures are nearly new and in perfect condition, and have been made by J. Curtis & Son, of Leeds. THOMPSON, 10 Tontine Square, Hanley, Staffs.

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Special offer, this week only; unlimited testimonials; 12 up-to-d formulas; preparations in daily demand; worth pounds; don't del 5*s.* free; Latin-English dictionary, 2*s.* 6*d.* "CHEMIST," 9 Lady's La Northampton.

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Magic lantern, walnut, extending bellows, incandescent gas or limelig £3 3*s.* DAVIES, Chemist, Forest Hill.

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100 Seigel ordinary, paying 10 %; price 16*s.* each; financial year ends 3 March next. 21/23, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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21 vols. *Year-book of Pharmacy*, accept cash or exchange; 6 doz. e 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* Holloway's coca and meat-and-malt wine, half selli price; Maw's pillar dispensing-scales, fig. 7, half-price; quantity co assorted sizes, 3*d.* per gross. FLOYD & Co., Bury St. Edmunds.

Five 1*s.* 1½*d.* James's blister; 3 1*s.* 6*d.* Hooper's capsules; 3 4*s.* 6*d.* Dura capsules; 4 1*s.* 1½*d.* Dellar's ess. for deafness; 1 2*s.* 9*d.* Welch's fem pills; 3 1*s.* 1½*d.* Carpenter's specific; 2 2*s.* 6*d* Lamplough's sali 6 1*s.* 1½*d.* Beech's composition ess.; 4 1*s.* 1½*d.* Rackham's pills; 1 2*s.* 6 1*s.* 1½*d.* Parr's life pills; 3 1*s.* 1½*d.* Scott's pills; 1 4*s.* 6*d.* Wilkins A1 mixture; for half face-value, carriage forward; 16 teeth-extract 1*s.* 6*d.* pair; case of 12 stopping-instruments and 10*s.* 6*d.* case West cement, 17*s.* 6*d.*; case of 9 stopping-instruments, 10*s.*; 2 14-lb. t horse-powders, 9*s.* 6*d.* DAVIES, Chemist, Penistone.

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Check-till. State lowest price, 17/32. Office of this Paper.

An attractive swinging outside sign. HARVEY, Chemist, Cork.

40-oz. syphons. State quantity, price, &c., SHACKLETONS, Chemi Accrington.

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2 doz. pint N.M. shop-rounds, cheap, labels immaterial. B., 43 Park Row, Bermondsey, S.E.

Camera, ¼ or ½ plate, with stand and all accessories, cheap. DODRID High Street, Tottou, Hants.

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Check-till, O'Brien's preferred, in good order, on approval. PLOWM 46 and 48 Cannon Street, Middlesboro'.

An upright glass centre-case, with movable shelves; give size, price a sketch. LAWLOW, 23 Uplands Orescent, Swansea.

"The Chemist and Druggist" for January 21, 1899. Send to S. Office of this Paper, with shop-label on outside cover.

Rotary pill-cutting machine, cut 30 2-gr.; send sample of pills cut on and price. HOLLOWAY, 124 Gooch Street, Birmingham.

Machinery for spreading surgical plaisters on cloth in lengths; ste heat preferred. "PLAISTERS" (6/14), Office of this Paper.

Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co., New-street Square: and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—*February* 18, 1899.

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"THE QUALITY OF THE COPAIBA IS EXCELLENT; it is perfectly bright, and of that thick consistency which many prefer.

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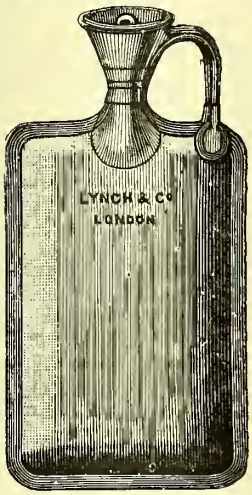

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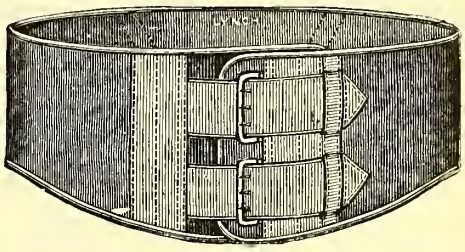

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IN ALL METALS.
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***Melbourne Office*—**
LION & MOSELY, Apollo Chambers, Flinders Lane.

O. BEREND & CO.,

DUNEDIN HOUSE,
BASINGHALL AVENUE
LONDON, E.C

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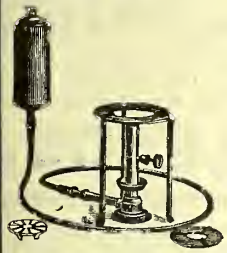

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A Perfect Substitute for Gas.
More Portable, more Economical than Gas.
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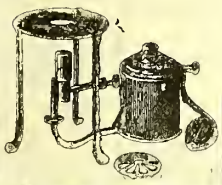

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One stroke of the Piston sets the Syphon going instantaneously.
A VERITABLE BOON WHEREVER LIQUIDS ARE HANDLED.
Made of Tinned Iron, Copper, Copper Tinned, Glass, Ebonite, &c., and in any size

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HYDROQUINONE DEVELOPER

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READ THIS TESTIMONIAL.

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"DEAR SIR,—Perhaps you would like to know that I won the (**Thirty Guinea**) **FIRST PRIZE** for Snap Shot in the Eastman Co.'s Competition last Autumn, and developed the Films with **your Developer**, and toned the Prints with **your Toning** Solution. "Yours truly, E. B. OWEN."

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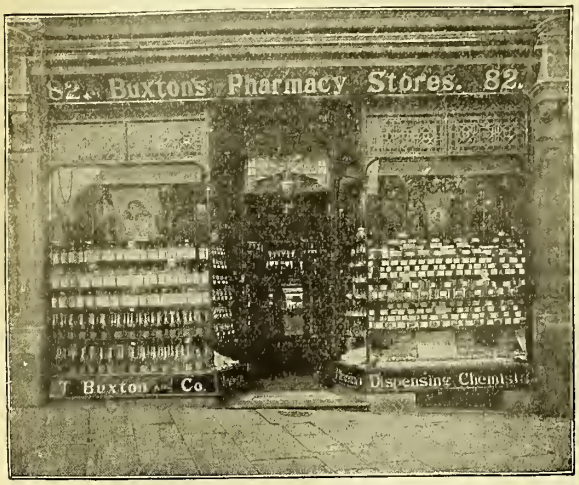

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—Vide *C. & D.*, January 2, 1897.

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The Leading Store List Publishers,

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Will be pleased to send Samples, Prices, and Information on receipt of Three Stamps.

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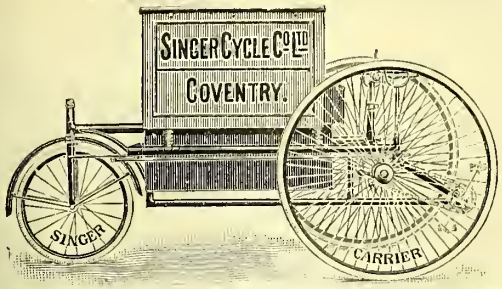

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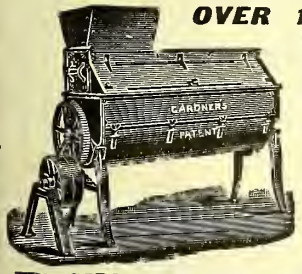

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at Somerset House, for the past six months, than any other firm in the Trade.

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A postcard will fetch our Price List and full particulars.

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ETC.

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BARCLAY & SONS, LTD., LONDON
S AND B L
TRADE MARK

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we have pleasure in announcing
that our

Illustrated PRICE LIST

For 1899

will be issued very shortly.

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Telephone Number, Bank 852. Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON

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Beaufoy & Co.
Kirkpatrick, Barr & Guthrie

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Sharland & Co.

AERATED & MINRLS
Apollinaris Co.
Barnett & Foster
Burrows, W. & J.
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Ellis & Son (Ruthin)
Idris & Co., Lim.
Ingram & Royle, Lim.
Jewsbury & Brown
Kronthal Water Co., Lim.
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Moore & Co.
Rosbach Springs, Lim.
Salutaris Water Co.
Smith, W. E., & Co.
Vitæ-Ore Co., Lim.

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(See SYPHONS and ESSENCES)
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Bertie-Smith & Co.
Tyler, Hayward & Co.

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Byrne, F. J.
Jones, B. Owen, & Co., Lim.
Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.
Lennon, G. B., & Co. (N.Z.)
Peake, Allen & Co.
Smart & Copley
Smith & Sons
Taylor & Colledge

AMMONIA
May & Baker, Lim.
Scrubb & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woodcock's Ammonia Foam Co., Lim.

ANNATTO
Baker, J. W
Crawshaw, E., & Co.

APPARATUS
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Berend, O., & Co.
Brewster, Smith & Co.
Müller, C. E., & Co.
Peroni, A.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

BATH SALTS
Tidman & Son, Lim. (Sea Salt)

BEESWAX
Bowdlear, W. H., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Leonhard, T.
Luneburger Wachsbleiche

BICARB. SODA
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

BISMUTH PREP.
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Son

BOOKS, &c.
Churchill, J. & A.
Muter's, Dr., Anal. Chem.
Squire's "Companion"

BOTTLES, POTS, &c.
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Barrett, R. H.
Breffits, Lim
Hearns, Lim.
Isaacs & Co. | Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Poths, H., & Co.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.
Toogood, W.
York Glass Co., Lim.
Youldon, E.

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Berend & Co.

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Glover, C. H., & Co.
Kent, G. B., & Son
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim. (Tin)
Robinson & Sons
Tinplate Decorating Co.

BRUSHES
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Evans, Sons & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kent, G. B., & Sons

BUTTER COLOUR, &c.
Baker, J. W.
Crawshaw, E., & Co.

CACHETS
Christy, T., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Sangers, J., & Son

CACHOUS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Carmichael, M. W.
Denonal, J.
Jackson, T.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Raimes & Co. | Sen Sen Co.
Warrick Bros.

CAMPHOR
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

CAPSULES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Denonal, Jules
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CARBOLIC ACID
Calvert & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

CARBONIC ACID GAS
Carbonic Acid Gas Co.

CARRIER TRICYCLES
Singer Cycle Co., Lim.

CASCARA SAGRADA
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufact'ing Co., Lim.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Parke, Davis & Co.

CASTOR OIL
Hull Oil Mfg Co., Lim.
Love, H. F., & Co.
United British Castor Oil Co., Lim.

CHALK, PRECIP.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

CHECK TILLS
British Machine Co., Lim.
O'Brien, T.

CHEMICALS
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Howards & Sons (Pharm.)
Kirkpatrick, Barr & Guthrie
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Love, H. F., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Scottish Acid & Alkali Co., Ld.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Typke & King
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Voss, Walter, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Son

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Hebden, W. C.
Steele, J. C., & Co.

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Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CHLORODYNE
Davenport (Browne's)

CHLOROFORM
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Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

COCAINE-HYDRO.
Howards & Sons

COCA WINE
Burrough, J.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
French Hygienic Society
Holloway Wine Co., Lim
Stephen Smith & Co. Lim (Hall's)
White, S. B.
Wilcox & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COCOA & CHOCOLAT
Cadbury Bros.
Fry & Sons
Van Houten
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Kemp & Son
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Möller, Peter
Randall & Son
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Spratt's Patent (Dog Cakes
Scott's Emulsion
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
Marshalls Lim.
Vigo, Jules, et Cie.

COMP. MEDICINES
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.

CONCENT. LIQUORS
Bass Bros. & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
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Robinson, B.

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Gibson & Sons
Guest, T., & Co.
Hillabys, Lim.

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Ellis, W., & Co.
Ringrose & Cobb

CORN CURES
Gardner, C. | Potter & Clarke
Solport Bros.

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Nell, R. & J.

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Beetham, T., & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Ollapearl Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DENTISTRY
Barker, F. H.
Browning, A. J., Lim.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Spencer & Son

DISINFECTANTS
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chinosol Hygienic Co., Lim.
Dnssek Bros.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Formalin Hygienic Co., Lim.
Hebden, W. C. | "Izal"
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Kühn, B. (Chinosol, Kresochine)
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Major & Co., Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Steele, J. C., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
United Alkali Co., Lim.

DOG MEDICINES
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRS.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barolay & Sons, Lim.
Benjamin, H. S.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burge, Warren & Ridley
Dailley & Wilkinson
Dent, C. S., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Hovenden & Sons
Kay Bros., Lim.
"Leaf" Brand Hat Reviver
Marshalls, Lim.
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Roberts & Sheppey
Sanger & Sons | Schutze & Co.
Solport Bros.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Wood, Vincent
Woolf, E.

DRUG GRINDERS
Allen, S., & Sons
Nell, R. & J., & Co., Lim.

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Lofthouse & Saltmer
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Nell, R. & J., & Co., Lim. (and Spices)
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyley's, Lim.

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Itsem Household Dye Co.
Maypole Soap Co., Lim.

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Sainsbury, S.
Van Oppen & Co.

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Harvey & Co.
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Sanitas Co., Lim.

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Lynch & Co., Lim.
Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Lim.

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Barnett & Foster
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
May & Baker, Lim
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell
Woolley, Sons & Co.

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Allen, S., & Sons
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Essential Oil Importers and Exporters, Lim
Evans, Sons & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin
London Essence Co
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sozio & Andriolli
Spurway & Cie.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Treatt, R. C. | Warrick Bros.
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS OIL
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharland & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co

EXTRACT MEAT
Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.
Beaufoy & Co.
Liebig Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACTS SOLID
Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son

EXTRACTS, VEGTBLE.
Fromms Extract Co.

FEEDING BOTTLES
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hovenden & Sons
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Youldon, E.

FILTERS
Berkfeld Filter Co., Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.

FLY CATCHERS
Alabastine Co. (British), Lim.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshalls, Lim.
Mather, W., Lim.
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Beanes, E., & Co.
Benger's Food
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. | Brand & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Coombs Flour Co., Lim.
Frame Food Co.
Fromms Extract Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Liebig Co.
Meilin's Food
Milk Wine Co., Lim.
Nestlé, H.
Savory & Moore
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

FOOD (for Plants)
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.

GELATINES
Meggett, S., & Sons, Lim.

GLUE
Brauer, A.

GLYCERINE
Fink & Co.
Haller, G., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

HAIR PREP.
Alexandre (Shadeine)
Brooks, Tom
Chesebrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
Thiellay, E. H.

HERB BEER EXTS.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Epps, J., & Co.
Leath & Ross
Munyon's Remedies
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

INHALERS
Krone & Sesemann
Lynch & Co., Lim.

INSECTICIDES
Bleasdale, Lim.
Fleming's Oil & Chemical Co. Lim.
Jackson, T.
Tunbridge & Wright

LAVENDER WATER
Jakson, J., & Co.
Sainsbury, S.

LEMON PEEL, &c.
Southwell, C., & Co.
Toomey, J.

LINT
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Wood, Vincent

LIQUORICE
Dunhill & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood ("Solazzi")
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini)
Hillabys, J.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin

LIQUORS
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

LOOFAHS
Solport Bros.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Denoual, J.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, T., & Co., Lim.
Jackson, T.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

LUNG PRESERVERS
Zimmer & Co.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Lim.
Bera, G.
Fox, Fultz & Co.
Gardner, W., & Sons
Hatrick, J. L., & Co., Lim.
Nellin, C.
Newman, W. | Pindar, J. W.
Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, Lim.

MAGNESIA
American Magnesia Co.
Bishop, A., & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Distilleries Co., Lim.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Parke, Davis & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ld.
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Robinson & Co.

MARKING INKS
John Bond's Crystal Palace

MEDICINE CHESTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MERCURIALS
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

METH. SPIRIT, &c.
Boord & Son | Burrough, J.
Jones & Co. | Phillips, G., & Co.

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.
Ross, Lim.

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H. & Co.

MILK
Hawkesley, T. (Sterilizer)
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)
Lumley, L., & Co. (Sterilised)

OILS, VARNISHES
Calvert Bros. & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.
Stern Bros. (White.)

OINTMENT BASES, &c.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Cooper & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Thierry, A.

OXIDE OF ZINC
Hnbbuck, T., & Son, Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PALATINOIDS
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim

PATENT AGENTS
Barker, Reginald W.

PATENT MEDCNS, &c.
Anglo-American Drug Co., Ld.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Benedictine Salve
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Daisy" Headache Powders
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fenning (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Guy's Tonic
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lageman, C.
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Nicolay & Co.
Post, A. M., Lim.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Richards, J. M.
Thierry, A. (Balsam and Ointment)
Vogeler, Chas. A., Co.

PENS
Jewel Pen Co.

PEPPERMINT OILS
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
Stevenson & Howell

PEPSIN, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Cerebos Limited (Pepsalia)
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bleasdale, Lim.
Blondean & Cie. | Boehm, F.
Brooks, Tom
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Carmichael, M. W.
Chesebrough Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Farina, J. M.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Jakson, J., & Co. | Lanoline
London Essence Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Berdoes)
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Potter & Clarke (Sachets)
Roberts & Sheppey
Sainsbury, S.
Sanger, J., & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co. [Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery
Sinclair, Jas., & Son
Tidman & Son | Treatt, R. C.
Van Oppen & Co.
Vigo, Jules, & Co., Lim.
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Wilkinson & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

PEROX. OF HYDR.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

PESSARIES
Rendell, W. J.

PTRLEUM JELLY, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Christy, T., & Co.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Haller, G., & Co.
Snowdon, Sons, & Co., Ld. (Jelly)
Stern Bros.

PILL MACHINES
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Pindar, J. W.

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Armour & Co. | Balas Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Ferris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Fortuna Hæmatogen
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hoffmann, La Roche & Co.
Howards & Sons
Lageman, C.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Lim.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Smith, W. E., & Co.
Squire & Sons
Stern Bros.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
"Vasogen"
White, Alfred, & Sons
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim
Willows, Francis, Butler & Ayscough Thompson
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyleys Lim.

PHOTOGRAPHIC X RAY, &c.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Boehm, Fredk.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Butcher, W., & Son
Cadett & Neall, Lim.
Darton, F., & Co.
Edwards, T., & Co
Higgins, C. M., & Co.
Houghton, G., & Sons
Lockyer, J. E.
Lowe, B., & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Ross Lim.
Shew, J. F., & Co.
Thornton-Pickard Co., Lim
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

PILLS, Coated, &c.
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Beecham, Thomas
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates Hicks
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Holloway, Professor
Kearsley, C & G.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Scottish Sugar-coated Pill Co.
Scott's, Dr.
Wood, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated)
Wyleys, Lim.

PLASTERS
Chesebrough M'f'g. Co.
De St. Dalmas, A.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros. (Court)
Timpson, J., & Co.

POLISHING
Benjamin, H. S.
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Oakey, J., & Sons, Lim.
Raimes & Co. (Stockton)

PRINTING
Blake & Mackenzie
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Silverlock, H.
Thomas & Co.
Townsend, J.

QUININE
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Howards & Sons
Imperial Quinine Co.
Smith, S., & Co. (Wine)
Zimmer & Co.

RENNET
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward

RESPIRATORS
Solport Bros.

RUBBER STAMPS
Bond, J. (Crystal Palace)
Richford, E. M.

SACCHARIN
Anglo-Continental Chemical Works, Lim.
Saccharin Corporation, Lim.

SALICIN
Macfarlan & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SAUCES, PICKLES
Goodall Backhouse & Co.

SCHOOLS, &c.
Central (Edinburgh)
Davis, F.
Glasgow and West of Scotland School (T. S. Barrie)
Goldsmiths' Institute
Gordon's (Robt.) School
Lanrance, L. (Optical)
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh)
South London School of Pharmacy, Lim.
Westminster College

SEA SALT
Tidman & Son, Lim.

SEEDS
Macqueen, J.
Potter & Clarke

SEIDLITZ POWDERS
Hora & Co. | May, Roberts & Co

SELTZOGENES
May, Roberts & Co.

SERUM
Greeff, R. W., & Co.

SHAVING
Hovenden & Sons (Enxesie)
Lloyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's Euxesis).

SHEEP DIP
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounde Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.

SHOP FITTERS
Alstrom, C.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bowling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W.
Ellison, F. E., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co
Joseph, Philip, & Son
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Mitchell, A.
Parnall & Sons, Lim.
Treble, G., & Son
Yates, W. S.

SIZE
Meggett, S., & Sons, Lim.

STARCH
Critchley, T. (Gloss)
Hebden, W. C. (Gloss)

SOAP
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Beetham, T., & Son
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Lim.
Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated)
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mackenzie's, Dr. (Arsenical)
Maypole Soap Co., Lim.
Peacock's Ovaline Soap Co., Lim.
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ld.
Sinclair, J., & Son
Tidman & Son
Vinolia Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

SPECTACLES, &c.
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Lanrance, L.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers

SPONGES
Cohen, I. & M.
Cresswell Bros. & Schmits
Peterson, M., & Co.

STOVES
Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

SUGAR
Macfie & Sons

SURGICAL
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Domen Belts Co.
Eschmann Bros. & Walch
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufact'g Co., Lim.
Hatrick, J. L., & Co., Lim.
Haywood, J. H.
Krohne & Sesemann
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Manson, R.
Matto, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Powell & Barstow
Quelch, H. C.
Robinson & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.
Wilkinson & Co.
Wood, Vincent
Woodruff, T.

STOPPERS
Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

SYPHONS
Barnett & Foster
British Syphon Co.
Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Lim.
Geraut, E., & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.

SYRUPS
Beckett, W., Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Liquors)
Steveneon & Howell

TABLETS
Corsan, J. R. (Advertising)
Lambert, A., & Co.
Roberts & Sheppy

TEA
Thomas & Co.
Tower Tea, Lim.

TEETHING PADS
Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Darton, F., & Co.
Denton, S. G
Pastorelli & Rapkin
Peroni, A.
Wilkinson & Co.

TINCTURES
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke Davis & Co.
Wyleye, Lim

TOBACCO & CIGARS
Singleton & Cole. Lim.

TOOTH PASTE
Beecham, T.
Jewsbury & Brown
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Woode, M. (Areca)

TRADE MARK AGNTS
Barker, Reginald W.

VACCINATION
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Vaccine Association (Lymph)

TOILET
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barker, F., & Son
Beetham & Son
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Lim.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Hovenden & Sons
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Major & Co., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Peacock's Ovaline Soap Co., Lim.
Quelch, H. C.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery Co., Lim.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Squire & Sons
Tidman & Son, Lim.
Townsend, J. (Paper)
Vinolia Co., Lim.

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS
Berdoe & Co. | Brett, F. J.
Judd & Mannere
Orridge & Co.
Tomlinson, Thos., & Son

VANILLA
Pavia, F.

VARNISHES, &c.
Brown, W., Sons & Co.

VASELINE
Chesebrough Co.

VETERINARY
Bird & Storey
Chambers, J. F.
Day & Sons
Day, Son & Hewitt
Dobson, G.
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co.
John, A., & Co.
Long, A., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Sanitas Co., Ld | Spratt's (Doge)
Walker, Troke & Co.

VINEGAR
Besufoy & Co.
Grimble & Co.

VINOLIA Superfatted
Vinolia Co., Lim.

WEED KILLER
Acme Chemical Co., Lim.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
North of Ireland Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tomlinson & Hayward

WHOLESALE & EXPT DRUGGISTS
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, S., & Son | Baiss Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferris & Co. | Graf, F.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Kemp, Wm., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
London Essence Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Taylor & Colledge
Willows, Francis, Butler & Ayscough Thompson
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Wyleye, Lim.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
Beaufoy & Co.
Bowen & McKechnie
Burrough, J.
Clark, J.
Coleman & Co., Lim.
French Hygienic Society
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway's Wine Co., Lim.
Millar, A., & Co. (Orange)
Phillips, G., & Co.
Robinson, B. (Orange)
Smith, S., & Co., Lim. (Orange)
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.,
Symons, J., & Co., Lim.
Wilcox & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Wyleys, Lim.

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(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

An elegant and efficient cordial prepared especially for physicians' prescribing. This valuable therapeutic agent combines the well-known and positive NERVE TONIC and STIMULANT properties of SUMBUL ROOT, the BLOOD-MAKING properties of IRON, and the general system-tonic and anti-periodic qualities of CINCHONA BARK, together with acid phosphates, so blended with delightful aromatics as to present a cordial which is both palatable and wonderfully efficient in allaying the troubles for which it is intended.

An examination of the ingredients used in this combination and due consideration of their physiological effects will satisfy the physician of the wide scope covered by this tonic. The delicate stomach of the invalid rebels against the distasteful and nauseating bitter tonics. "Tono Sumbul" Cordial is free from this objection, having a delightful and pleasant taste in its combination with glycerine, and therefore it replaces all such compounds.

We beg to call the attention of the Trade generally to the fact that we are offering this new preparation to the medical profession through the regular mediums of advertising.

We would suggest the stocking up of "Tono Sumbul" by chemists holding wine licences, in order to meet the growing demand.

"Tono Sumbul" has a deep, rich, ruby colour, and is put up in fancy-shaped bottles with handsome labels, making a very attractive package.

"UP-TO-DATE PHARMACISTS" are invited to note the fact that Special Literature, treating of the selected Preparations above named, is periodically **Mailed to Medical Men.** What the doctor prescribes the patient must have; and this is just what the "up-to-date" man will always be **ready** to sell!

Chemists are invited to send for new and full list of W. R. Warner & Co.'s Soluble Coated Pills and other "Galenicals," revised to current date, with complete formulæ.

SOLE DEPOT IN GREAT BRITAIN— [2]

F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1 & 3 KING EDWARD ST., **LONDON, E.C.**

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Asthma Specialities

To **Asthma** Sufferers.

Immediate Relief in all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Whooping Cough is gained by the use of

Potter's Datura Asthma Cure.

Sold by all Chemists, and Herbalists in Tins at 1/- each. Free Sample sent on receipt of Post Card to POTTER & CLARKE, Artillery Lane, London, E.

This is a Specimen Advertisement of

POTTER'S

"DATURA" ASTHMA CURE

NOW IN

Great Demand Everywhere.

Free Samples, Show Cards, &c., sent Carriage Paid on application.

PRICE, 9/- PER DOZEN TINS.

POTTER'S "DATURA ASTHMA CURE" CIGARETTES

These Cigarettes contain the same medicinal ingredients as our "Datura" Asthma Cure in a suitable form for smoking. If preferred, the paper may be removed and the contents smoked in an ordinary tobacco pipe.

Asthmatic patients should smoke a Cigarette on going into the open air; one, smoked in the bedroom, will ensure a good night's rest, and check the coughing, phlegm, and shortness of breath. For cold in the head, and cough, they act like a charm.

18 Cigarettes in a Box. Price, 1/-. Wholesale, 9/- per Dozen.

These lines are very extensively advertised in the "Strand Magazine," "Home Chat," "Christian World," "Pearson's Weekly," "Harmsworth Magazine," "Daily Mail," "Morning Leader," and most of the principal magazines and papers.

SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

POTTER & CLARKE, 60, 62 and 64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

And at 54 GREAT ANCOATS STREET, MANCHESTER.

PRICES REDUCED

The "Winged Lion" Brand

Seeds in Packets

FIRST INTRODUCED TO CHEMISTS BY MESSRS. POTTER & CLARKE.

THESE Packets have gained for themselves

WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Wherever they are supplied good reports are forthcoming

OF THEIR SALE AND GROWTH.

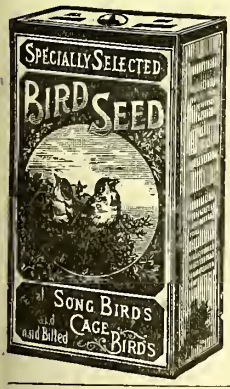
We have every confidence in recommending Chemists, especially those in country and suburban districts, to take up this clean and easily managed business. The profits are good, the risk almost nil, and the initial outlay very small.

We pack over 175 varieties of Flower Seeds and 76 of Vegetable Seeds. All the most popular favourites are included, and many choice flowers have been added, so that it is now possible to get in penny packets such seeds as Pansy King of the Blacks, Nicotiana affinis, Forget-me-not true, Musk, Shirley Poppy, Cockscomb, and many other choice varieties.

OUR SELECTION IS THE LARGEST, AND OUR PACKETS THE BEST FILLED.

NO PRETTIER PACKETS IN THE MARKET.

Price 5/- per Gross, net account. In 2-Gross Cases or on ½-Gross Cards.



The "Winged Lion" Brand

BIRD SEED.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

PUT UP IN CARDBOARD CASES WITH ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS IN COLOURS.

The Seeds are carefully selected from the finest stocks, and are free from dirt and dust.
Our Combination is one of the best obtainable for all kinds of cage birds.

1d. Packets, 8/- per Gross; 2d. Packets, 15/- per Gross; 4d. Packets, 26/- per Gross.

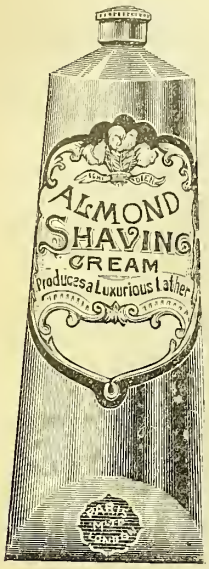
FOR EXPORT.—We put up a special 1-lb. Packet, without price printed on label.

POTTER & CLARKE, 60, 62, & 64 Artillery Lane, **LONDON, E.**

And at 54 & 56 Great Ancoats Street, MANCHESTER.

SMART LINES

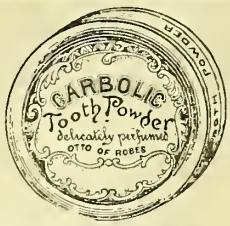
THAT SELL AT SIGHT, SHOWING HANDSOME PROFITS.



One-sixth original size.
3/3 doz.: 36/- gross.
All forms of Tooth Pastes, Creams, &c. packed in this elegant style at low rates.

BAY RUM.
Superior quality.
Elegantly put up.
3-oz size, 7/- doz.
2nd quality, 4/- doz.

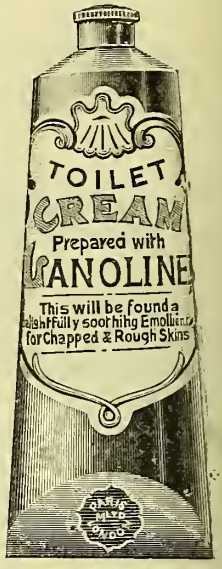
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.



Large 6d. boxes, 21/- gross.
With Tooth Brush, 12/- extra.

NAIL POLISH.
For Producing a Brilliant Polish to the Nails.
1/- size, 4/6 doz.

CUCUMBER AND GLYCERINE CREAM.
Inseparable.
2-oz. size, 2/- doz.
3 oz. „ 3/- „
4 oz. „ 4/- „



One-third original size.
Send 3,3 for an Assorted dozen of Cream, Tooth Pastes, &c. Larger orders follow.

SEND SMALL SAMPLE ORDER.

MARSHALLS, LTD.

27 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

GEO. HALLER & CO., SUSSEX HOUSE, 52 LEADENHALL ST.

SPECIALITIES:

GLYCERINE, all qualities, chemically pure, B.P. 1898, Ph. Jap. II., P.G. III., commercial white and half-white, crude, brown, &c.

MINERAL OILS, importers of white, half-white, and yellow, bloomless, &c.; all qualities for Technical, Cosmetical, and Pharmaceutical purposes.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM, B.P. 1898.

SLAB OIL.

PETROLEUM JELLY of all grades—white, half-white and yellow.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, yellow and white, B.P. 1898.

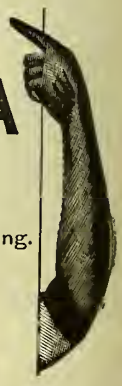
CERESINE, GELATINE, CARAMEL (Burnt-sugar Colouring).

CONCENTRATED SPIRIT VINEGAR.

PRECIPITATED CHALK. SOLIDIFIED OILS.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA



MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

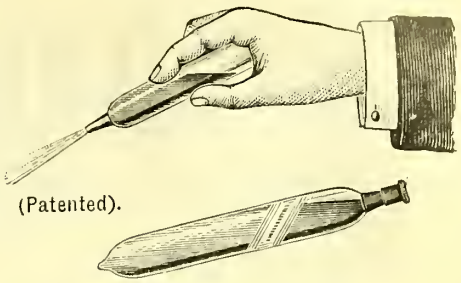
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

Of all Chemists, Etc. **Price 1s. per Bottle.**

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

NEW LINES FOR CHEMISTS.

LANCE PERFUMES



(Patented).

See references in the Winter Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 28th, to the Editorial Notices in

THE QUEEN, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, BLACK AND WHITE, THE GENTLEWOMAN, THE LADIES' PICTORIAL, THE WORLD, TRUTH, etc.

And also Terms for Competition by Chemists.

£20 First Prize, £10 Second Prize, £5 Third Prize.

Will be Supplied through Wholesale Firms ONLY to Chemists. For information apply to SOLE AGENTS for United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada):

R. W. GREEFF & CO., 20 EASTCHEAP, LONDON, E.C.

TOILET SOAPS

"PEERLESS ERASMIC."—Retail, **4d.** per tablet. **1** gross, **3/4½** per dozen. 5 gross, **3/4** per dozen. This Line is subject to 15% bonus at settlement in consideration of adherence to our Non-cutting Scale.

"ERASMIC HERB."—Retail, **3d.** per tablet. **1** gross **2/4½** per dozen. 5 gross, **2/4** per dozen.

Cash Discounts—Fourteen days, 5%; one month, 2½%.

GLYCERINE. Double Distilled, 1260 Sp. Gr. Absolutely Pure.

2*d.* Bottles ...	**18/-** per gross.	In card boxes of 24 bottles.		
4*d.* „ ...	**36/-** „	„ „	24 „	
8*d.* „ ...	**72/-** „	„ „	12 „	

Winchester Quart Bottles (bottles included) ... **4/6** each.

Cash Discounts—Fourteen days, 5%; one month, 2½%.

Also in 28-lb. and 56-lb. tins, 5-cwt. and 10-cwt. drums. Prices and terms on application.

JOS. CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD., WARRINGTON. Estd. 1815.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,

1 & 3 KING EDWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW STAINED DRESSING COMBS

CARDED.

			s.	d.
Small.	Assorted colours.	Per 6 combs	2	3
	1/- do. large	„ „	4	3
	1/- do. rakes	„ „	4	0

Above Combs are very superior, and sell well at sight.

NEW 1/6 BRONCHITIS KETTLES,

Per dozen, 10/-.

ST. PAUL'S PERFUMES

"VIOLET SERIES."

Riviera, Russian, Parma, White. } Each bottle with appropriate flower.

Packed 1 doz. of each in neat boxes ... per dozen, **2/-**

Chemists who have not yet seen this series are invited to order 1 dozen of each as a trial, and we doubt not that a repeat order for 1 gross assorted will follow very quickly.

Proprietors:

F. NEWBERY & SONS.

CHOICELY SCENTED LEATHER.

FRAGRANCE RETAINED INDEFINITELY.

54/- Per Gross.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

REFUSE IMITATIONS.

CARMICHAEL,

158 NEW BOND STREET.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Recommended by Eminent Medical Men.

Unscented, yet Sweet as a Rose.

Although low in price, it ranks with high-class Soaps, and is altogether the best extant for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin.

☞ **The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value**

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

BRECKNELL TURNER & SONS, LIMITED.

To Her Majesty, &c., &c.

31 HAYMARKET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Diploma of Honour, Madrid, 1890.

Capetown, 1878.

Amsterdam, 1883.

International Health, 1884.

Brussels, 1889.

Madrid, 1890.

Tunis, 1891.

Diploma of Honour Brussels, 1890.

JAMES SINCLAIR & SON,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

Our output for Fine Toilet Soaps increases rapidly, owing to quality supplied. The utmost care is taken in the preparation of Medicated Soaps, which are prepared from Special Formulæ for Hospitals and Infirmaries.

We pay great attention to Special Brands of Soap, and place our long experience at the disposal of Chemists requiring a fine Soap with name.

FINE TOILET SOAPS,

In Boxes of 3 Tablets.

ALCAZAR BOUQUET - - 12/- Doz. Boxes.
VELOURS or VELVET SOAP - 9/- " "
WHITE ROSE & CUCUMBER (very fine) 6/- " "

And the following sorts:

Almond.	Honey.	Boxes of 3 Tablets, 6/- per Dozen.
Elder.	Marshmallow & Glycerine	
Glycerine.	Cold Cream.	
Glycerine & Cucumber.	Cold Cream and Honey.	
Heliotrope.	Rose of England.	Boxes of 12 Tablets, 22/- per Dozen.
Royal Palace.	Violet.	
Opoponax.	Windsor.	

LAVENDER, OATMEAL, &c., &c.

EMPRESS TOILET SOAP

(Superfatted and Milled). Oval Tablets, per Gross, 18/-, assorted colours.

SOAPS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN AND EASTERN TRADE,

Also for SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA.

TRANSPARENT SOAPS IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

All kinds of TOILET SOAP to order.

"LAIT Larola" Regd

A Delightful SKIN TONIC as well as an EMOLLIENT.

COOLING and REFRESHING.

BEST WHOLESALE TERMS direct to the RETAIL TRADE.

BEETHAM'S	Retail. s.	Retail. d.	Per Doz. s.	Per Doz. d.
LAIT LAROLA		6	5	0
" "	1	0	10	0
" "	1	9	18	0
" "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA TOILET POWDER	1	0	10	0
" " "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA ROSE BLOOM	1	0	10	0
" " "	1	6	15	0
" " "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA TOILET SOAP (3 Cakes in Box)	1	6	15	0
" LAROLA DENTIFRICE	1	0	10	0
" "	2	6	25	0

For £2 Lots, 20 per cent. discount CASH, on receipt of Invoice.

CARRIAGE NOT PAID.

BEETHAM'S NEW TOILET MILK

IS AN

IMPROVED PREPARATION

— of their Celebrated —

GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING

THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE,

AT ALL SEASONS, AND

REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, TAN, CHAPS, IRRITATION, ETC.

N.B.—BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE and CUCUMBER is still supplied as usual.

M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, CHELTENHAM.

CORBYN, STACEY & CO., LTD.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Analytical Chemists.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Offices: 22 GREAT ST. HELENS, E.C. Laboratories and Drug Warehouses: 300 HIGH HOLBORN, 61 and 62 EAGLE STREET, and 7 and 8 FISHER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

DRUG AND ILLUSTRATED PERFUME LIST ON APPLICATION.

CORBYN'S Natural Perfumes

Are specially manufactured by C., S. & Co., Ltd., by the most recent and approved process from the finest raw products imported direct from the South of France, and are superior for richness and delicacy of odour to any yet introduced into this country.

In Bulk or in highly Attractive Cases.

Also in Special Quarter-pound Bottles, containing five fluid ounces of TRIPLE EXTRACTS, and labelled with Fancy Coloured French-style label, and sealed with Gold Monogram.

POT POURRI.

Fancy Gold Caskets, in Fancy Leatherette Cases, filled with Pot Pourri. Good selling line.

GRECIAN BOUQUET.

This favourite and lasting Perfume is especially recommended as commanding a ready sale.

EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, TOILET WATERS, SPRAYS, ETC.

PHARMACEUTICAL SUGAR.

GUARANTEED PURE CANE GRANULATED SUCROSE, ENTIRELY FREE FROM BLUE.

"A Pure Granulated Sugar entirely free from colouring matter, specially adapted for making syrups and other preparations."

—*PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.*

Macfies

Sugar.

"We have recently examined it, and have formed a high opinion of its suitability for Pharmaceutical purposes."

—*THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.*

MACFIE & SONS, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS—
EVANS, SONS & CO., 56 Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C
EVANS & SONS (LIMITED), MONTREAL.

'THE BUSY MOTHER INFANTS' FOOD'

A TRUE and COMPLETE FOOD for Infants and Invalids, in which all requisite **nutrient properties** are so blended as to be partially **self-digestive,** thus imparting the **MAXIMUM** of nourishment to the system, at a **MINIMUM** of digestive effort.

"A PERFECT FOOD."
Dr. A. B. Griffiths, F.R.S. (Edin.), F.C.S.

SOLD IN 1-lb. TINS AT 1/- EACH.

WHOLESALE—1 dozen, **8/6**; 3 dozen, **24/-**; 1 gross, **84/-**. BULK, **45/-** cwt. net, Carriage Paid.
Cash or references from new customers.

BLEASDALE, LIMITED, YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

DUNHILL'S LICORICE CAKES.

All Chemists should stock these, the oldest and best known.

Stocked by the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Free samples on application. Colonial and Foreign Agents wanted.

DUNHILL & CO.
PONTEFRACT.

"FROMMS"

FOOD SPECIALITIES.

For Price Lists, Show Cards, &c., apply to

FROMMS EXTRACT CO., LTD.
5 WHITE STREET, MOORFIELDS, E.C.

BEAUFOY'S
ACETIC ACID

30 per cent., 33 per cent. Brit. Pharm. 1898, and all strengths up to Glacial.

PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

Established 1730. **SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.** Established 1730.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.) prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

Do You Make Your Own Mineral Waters ?

If NOT you should, for a great many Chemists, Hospitals, &c., are using our simple and most effective Plant, and producing splendid Aërated Waters. Write for List.

RENTAL TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE VOLCANIC AËRATION CO., 203 Great College Street, LONDON, N.W.

A COMPLETE APPARATUS, CAPABLE OF PRODUCING OVER

300 DOZ. BOTTLES

of Aerated Water per day, at a minimum of cost, from

£20.

NO DANGER. NO MESS.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY

BOTTLES, SYPHONS, AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE.

Write for **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** Post Free upon Application.

BARNETT & FOSTER
NIAGARA WORKS,
26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.
10 Gold Medals. 45 Highest Awards.

PERFECTLY PURE BUT NOT INSIPID.

The "LANCET"

AND

DR TIBBLES' Vi-Cocoa

The "LANCET" says:

"Vi-Cocoa must be assigned a place in the front rank of really valuable foods, since it is the embodiment of all the numerous principles contained in Malt, Hops, Kola, and Cocoa."

The "MEDICAL MAGAZINE"

AND

DR TIBBLES' Vi-Cocoa

The "MEDICAL MAGAZINE" says:

"Medical practitioners will find a valuable weapon in Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa in combating the various conditions of nervous exhaustion and enfeebled digestion. The ingredients of which it is composed are carefully selected, and of undoubted purity and strength."

THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL"

AND

DR TIBBLES' Vi-Cocoa

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:

"Vi-Cocoa is a very palatable beverage of great stimulating and sustaining properties."

An ANALYST

AND

DR TIBBLES' Vi-Cocoa

From MATTHEW A. ADAMS, F.R.C.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Trinity House, Maidstone; Public Analyst in the County of Kent, and Past President of Society of Public Analysts.

"In my opinion Vi-Cocoa is a happy combination, enhancing the food value of ordinary Cocoas."

CAFÉ ZYLAK

PEPTONISED MILK AND COFFEE

(Concentrated).

This new preparation of Coffee with Peptonised Milk supplies a largely felt want in the case of Invalids and delicate people. It is a most valuable addition to the condensed peptonised milk foods which have met with such complete approval from the Medical Profession.

PEPTONISED MILK (Concentrated). | **PEPTONISED COCOA AND MILK** (Concentrated).

All the above preparations are sold in tins at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., and are obtainable everywhere

SAVORY & MOORE, 143 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Chemists to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

ORANGE & LEMON PEEL

Of all kinds, English cut, including

FRESH BITTER PEEL

For preparing Tinctures in accordance with the new B.P., cut and prepared by experienced hands.

WILL BE FOUND THE CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.

All orders will receive strict and prompt attention.

For Samples and Prices apply to

JOSEPH TOOMEY,

15 Mountford Street, Union St., London, E.

FRESH

BITTER ORANGE PEEL

FOR MAKING

TINCT. AURANT., B.P., 1898.

The season will soon be over, and intending purchasers would do well to at once look into their requirements.

The peel is cut into shreds 1 in. by $\frac{1}{16}$ in., and answers in every respect the requirements of the B.P. under Aurant. Cort. Recens.

Small parcels supplied at the following prices, carriage paid, package free:—

1 lb. Parchment-lined Bags	1/3
5 lb. Parchment-lined Boxes	1/-
10 lb. ,, ,, ...	-/11½

Special Quotations for Wholesale Quantities.

FRESH LEMON PEEL, SAME PRICES.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.,

DOCKHEAD, LONDON, S.E

THE MOST ECONOMIC, CONVENIENT & PORTABLE FORM OF SOUP.

LAZENBY'S SOUP SQUARES

(MULLIGATAWNY, GRAVY, JULIENNE, ETC.)

ONE 6D. SQUARE

WILL MAKE A PINT & A HALF OF STRONG NUTRITIOUS SOUP

Prepared by E. LAZENBY & SON, LTD 18, Trinity St., LONDON, S.E.

SOLD BY GROCERS, STORES, ETC.

St. Raphaël Quinquina.

THE MOST WONDERFUL TONIC WINE IN THE WORLD.

The ST. RAPHAËL QUINQUINA has the largest sale of any similar Wine in France. For Loss of Appetite, Anæmic Conditions, and Nervous Depression, it is the most wonderful Tonic Wine ever submitted. Apart from its marvellous restorative properties, it is also a pleasant and agreeable Wine, and can be used as a beverage with Mineral Water.

Show Cards, Handbills, and all Advertising Matter supplied free.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOWEN & McKECHNIE,
Cross Street, FINSBURY, E.C.

HOOKER'S MILK WINE.

VILNAC Registered Trade Mark.

Of extreme utility in cases of (Patented).

Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Debility, Tuberculosis, Phthisis, Insomnia, Heart Weakness, Typhoid and other Fevers, all Wasting Diseases, Mental and Physical Overwork, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A peptonised product of milk containing all the constituents of the original milk (except fat) in a completely digested form. It is of great medical value for use in the sick-room, for convalescents, for those suffering from dyspepsia, insomnia, nervous disorders, &c.

Its value consists in the fact that the whole of the casein or curd of the milk is present in the Wine in the form of peptones, which are capable of being absorbed into the system **without digestive effort.** Whilst possessing all the valuable properties of a highly peptonised milk it takes the form of a sound and palatable Wine, of great use in all febrile disorders and cases of acute illness where milk or milk and a stimulant is essential, and often difficult to administer. It is in fact a **powerful food stimulant** and tonic, and may be used successfully with benefit both in illness and convalescence. It is a most useful **appetiser** and aid to digestion under any circumstances, and especially for the weak and aged.

Many valuable testimonials have already been obtained from medical men and others who have tested and used the Wine.

A Physician in Large Practice certifies:—"HOOKER'S MILK WINE is a valuable addition to the dietary of the sick-room, and I have found it a powerful restorative and stimulant, not only in severe illness, but also in cases of nervous exhaustion induced by overwork, study, and other causes. It has also been used with marked and surprising success where no other food could be taken, and I have been struck with its value as an appetiser when taken shortly before a meal."

Sold in Wine Quarts and Pints, 4/6 and 2/6 per bottle, through any Chemist, or from the Manufacturers:—

THE MILK WINE CO., LTD.
9 Arundel Street, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FREE SAMPLES to Medical Practitioners only will be sent on application. Included with each sample is a small bottle of Tannic Acid in Solution. A simple experiment will then immediately demonstrate the Milk Peptones present in the Wine.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1*d.* Packets; 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1*d.* Packets; 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 5*s.* Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER.

Delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. Boxes, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint, and quart boxes, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS,

ANALYTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS;

WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS;

DRUG AND SPICE GRINDERS; DRYSALTERS' OIL AND COLOUR MEN;

PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINE DEALERS;

DRUGGISTS', GROCERS', AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN'S SUNDRIES;

TIN CANISTER AND CARDBOARD BOX MAKERS;

IMPORTERS OF OLIVE OILS, ESSENCE OF LEMON, &c.

For prices and terms of above see Monthly Price Current. Special net cash prices quoted for wholesale quantities. Arrangements made for packing goods with customer's name when quantities are required.

MILK IS DANGEROUS! UNLESS YOU STERILIZE IT

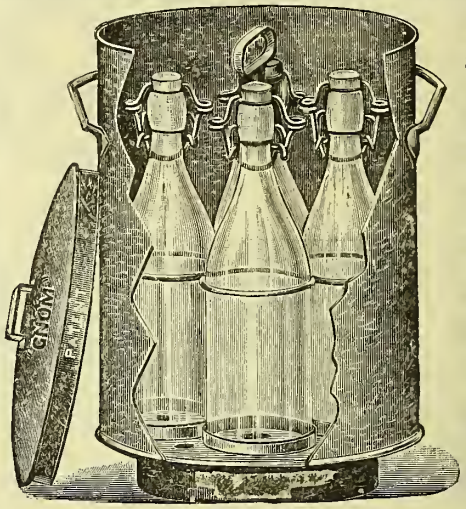
Every Household should Use

THE "GNOM" PATENT

Domestic Sterilizer

The great feature of this patent process of sterilization is that immediately the milk is placed in the bottle the stopper is closed—even during the sterilizing process—and must never be opened until the milk is required for use, thus rendering sterilization practically automatic. This is achieved by the patent stopper, the spring of which rises to release the pressure during sterilization, and automatically closes immediately the pressure is relieved.

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, and does not affect the GOODNESS or TASTE of the Milk.



Process so simple that anyone can carry it out. Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY OF

L. LUMLEY & CO., 1 America Square, LONDON, E.C.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUSH COOMBS'

MALTED FOOD

for Infants and Invalids.

AWARDS.

2

GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Leading Analysts.

See Drs. Goodfellow's and Granville H. Sharpe's Reports.

Bears a good profit, and is only supplied to those who agree to sell at full advertised prices.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

COOMBS' "EUREKA" AERATED FLOUR CO., LTD.

Lenton Boulevard, Nottingham, & 8 & 8a Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

WARRICK
MAKERS of FLEXIBLE CAPSULES.
Best Quality Envelopes. Best Quality Ingredients.
PORTPOOL LANE, LONDON, E.C.
BROTHERS.

For CLEANING PLATE.
BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S
ALBATUM or WHITE ROUGE
(REGISTERED AS A TRADE MARK)
For CLEANING GOLD, SILVER, and PLATED GOODS.
A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other Plate Powders in use. Chemists will find it to their advantage to recommend this Powder, as when it is once tried it is always continued to be used.
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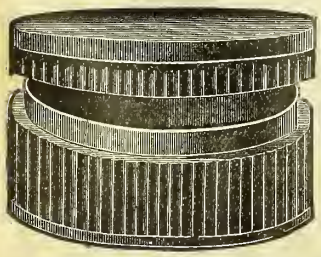

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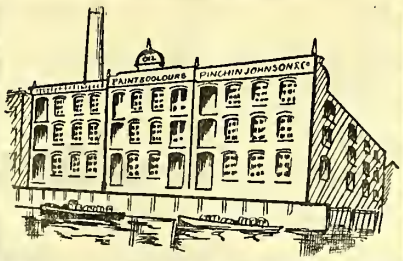

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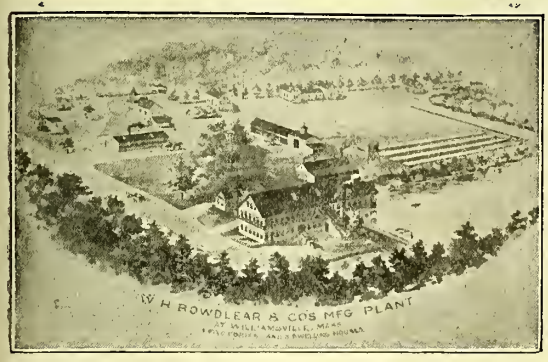

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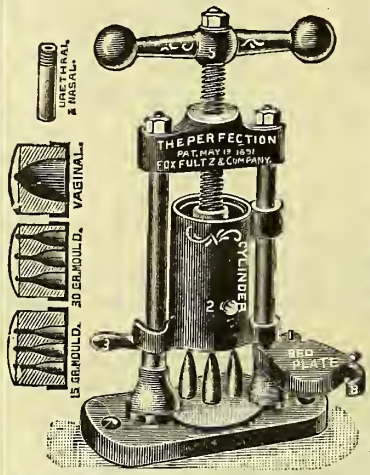

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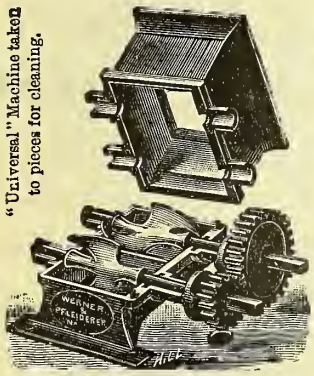

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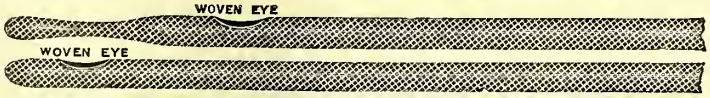

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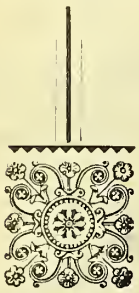

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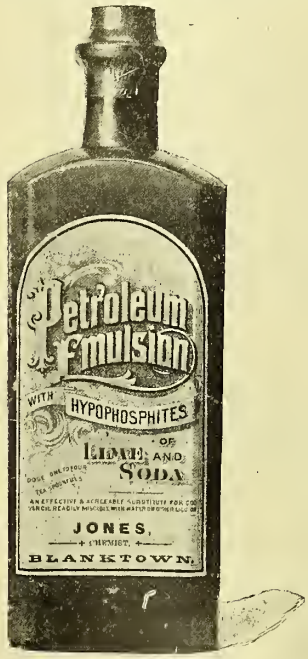

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Containing 33 per cent. of finest non-congealing Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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POISONS REGULATIONS COMPETITION.

On page 290 we announce a competition on the new poisons regulations, and offer five guineas in prizes. All *C. & D.* subscribers and their employés may compete.

MERCHANT SHIPPERS' NUMBER.

This important issue of The Chemist and Druggist will be published on March 11, and copies will be sent to every shipper of druggists' goods in the United Kingdom. Merchants often have great difficulty in discovering the makers of goods on their foreign indents, and the object of this special circulation is to facilitate communication between the manufacturer and the exporter. Full details will be given by the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

The Position of Citric Acid is summarised in an article on p. 289.

Some suggestions and difficulties in poison regulations are mentioned on p. 291.

London Wholesale Druggists want the drug-auctions to be held monthly (p. 306).

The *Lancet* agrees with Mr. Glyn-Jones in regard to dispensing in doctors' surgeries (p. 291).

Camphor still moves upwards, and we show in an article on p. 290 that this is not surprising.

Zinc Oleate is not easily dried in the B.P. way. Mr. G. F. Merson shows how it can be done (p. 282).

The Awards in the drug and allied trades at the Grahamstown Exhibition are published (p. 279).

Messrs. Davidson and Lunan give some hints on the manufacture of granular effervescent preparations (p. 280).

The Phellandrene Test for eucalyptus oil is shown by Messrs. Baker and Smith, of Sydney, to be fallacious (p. 299).

The Cinchona-unit advanced from 4.7c. to 6.7c. at Amsterdam on Thursday, and quinine is 2*d.* per oz. dearer (p. 304).

Prescriptions for Pills are the latest trial to Birmingham chemists, and "the results are not altogether satisfactory" (p. 277).

The Prospects of Legislation in regard to the invasion of the profession by joint-stock companies are discussed (p. 288).

The Widows' Clause Abrogation is condemned by the Exeter and Nottingham Associations and by several correspondents (p. 283–4).

The Poisons Regulations are now binding upon all chemists and druggists who keep open-shop in Great Britain for the sale of poisons (p. 290).

The Blackburn Chemists have had a dinner, and they associated congratulations on the new Bill with some curious criticism of this Journal (p. 292).

The Fourth Month of our Winter Tournament for analytical contests is reported upon. The first eleven competitors score from 357 to 393 (p. 275).

Testimonials to Assistants who are undertaking service with limited companies continue to receive attention in our correspondence columns (p. 301).

Mr. Walter Long has intimated to a deputation that the Agricultural Department's Adulteration Bill and the Local Government Board's are to be made one (p. 293).

Compressed Tablets, for good or evil, have come to stay, said Mr. George Brown at the meeting of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society, and he proceeded to tell how to make them (p. 282).

"The Canadian Rockies" were the subject of a lecture by Professor Collie at the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, and he repeated it to the Pharmaceutical Society on Tuesday (p. 282).

The Bristol Magistrates, in a test-case, have held that when "vinegar" simply is asked for it is no offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act to supply a diluted acetic acid (p. 294).

The Drug-markets this week are good. Speculation in quinine continues, camphor is dearer and scarce, citric and tartaric acids are very firm, copper sulphate still higher, and several articles are moving steadily. We report the drug-sales in London and bark-sales in Amsterdam (p. 304).

The Chief Secretary, in reply to Dr. Tanner, M.P., stated in the House of Commons that the question of companies and pharmacy was one that ought to be dealt with in a measure affecting the United Kingdom, but the doctor failed to extract whether such a Bill might be expected to-morrow or never (p. 298).

Students' Corner.

Conducted by Richard J. Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Qualitative Analysis.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. The mixture of salts is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by *a stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, February 22, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 4. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

Reports.

The powder distributed for analysis last month consisted of 2 parts of barium sulphate, and one part each of calcium oxalate and calcium tartrate.

The calculated composition of this mixture was:—

Ba	29·40
Ca	9·94
SO_4...	20·60
$C_4H_4O_6$	14·23
C_2O_4	13·42
H_2O	12·41
	100·00

A trace of magnesium and very slight traces of iron and chlorine were present as impurities.

Samples of the mixture of salts were sent to 65 applicants, and 32 reports of analyses were received in reply. Only one report records failure in the detection of barium, and there was also but one solitary failure in the detection of the sulphuric radicle, while only two students failed to detect calcium. The organic acids were, however, not so easily managed; there were no fewer than 19 failures in the case of the oxalic radicle, and 13 in the case of the tartaric radicle. In 8 cases citric acid was reported present instead of tartaric acid.

In this exercise it was necessary to pay special attention to the action of solvents. When two grammes weight of the powder was treated with water, warmed, and the liquid filtered off while hot, it was found on evaporating a few drops that scarcely anything had dissolved. A quantitative experiment showed that only 3 per cent., by weight, of the powder was dissolved in this way. On cooling the aqueous extract deposited crystals, showing that the salt dissolved was still less soluble in cold water. Small as was the quantity removed in this way, it was easy to ascertain by the action of heat upon the residue left, on evaporating a few drops of the solution, that it contained organic matter, and calcium was easily detected by the flame reaction. The next solvent tried was hydrochloric acid, which was found to dissolve a good deal of the powder, while the heavy white powder remaining was found to yield nothing appreciable to the stronger acids. The results recorded above show that most of our correspondents had little difficulty in ascertaining what this heavy white powder consisted of. An important fact to observe was that this insoluble part showed no sign of carbonisation when heated; all the organic matter present in the powder was contained in the part soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. The preliminary examination of the powder showed that no volatile acid was present, consequently it was admissible to concentrate the hydrochloric-acid solution and remove most of the free hydrochloric acid by evaporation on the water-bath. On adding sodium carbonate in excess to the residue, with some water, and then boiling, a solution was obtained suitable for the detection of the acid radicles of this part of the powder.

Proceeding in this way it was almost impossible to make any mistake in the detection of oxalic acid. In the ordinary course a precipitate was obtained with calcium chloride which was in part insoluble in acetic acid, and when this insoluble part was filtered off and gently ignited it showed very little change in colour, and left a residue which effervesced with acids. On removing the greater part of the acetic acid by evaporation, and adding ammonia in excess, the part of the calcium precipitate soluble in acetic acid was obtained as a crystalline precipitate. A minute quantity of this precipitate sufficed to produce the silver mirror characteristic of tartrates.

In seven cases our correspondents reported a phosphate to be present. This mistake seems to have arisen from the way the ammonium-molybdate test was applied. A solution of ammonium molybdate in water is decomposed by nitric or hydrochloric acid, with the separation of a white precipitate of molybdic acid. This precipitate was mistaken for the yellow crystalline ammonium phospho-molybdate. No such difficulty occurs if a molybdic solution containing a large excess of nitric acid is employed. A suitable solution may be prepared by dissolving 1·5 gramme of ammonium molybdate in 10 c.c. of water, and pouring this solution into 10 c.c. of strong nitric acid.

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis of the powder has been awarded to

T. H. H. Francis, c/o Mr. Rossiter, chemist, 9 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

Frank Giles, 20 Connaught Road, Folkestone.

Marks Awarded for Analyses.

T. H. H. Francis (Coronium), first prize	100	Omega	78
F. Giles (Parmelia), second prize	98	J. R. Stott	77
Urotropin	97	Aberthaw	76
M. Meldrum	96	Ledoc	75
Mercaptan	90	Dover	73
A. J. Bills	89	Euclid	71
A. E. King...	85	Pentane	68
A. E. Beeston	85	Lennox	66
Artesis	84	C. C. D. D.	64
Aro	83	J. W. T.	62
E. H. H.	82	Kingswalden	60
Huxham	81	Ipecac.	58
Lindum's	80	Jegow	55
Algol	80	A. W. Garside	53
Turps	79	T. French	50
		Occobot	35
		S. R. B.	32

To Correspondents.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

Mercaptan.—Water warmed with the powder, filtered, and evaporated to dryness left a slight residue, which proved to be calcium tartrate. It did not give the potassium colouration to the flame.

A. J. Bills.—It is possible you did not completely expel ammonium salts before adding platinic chloride.

A. E. King.—You found the portion soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid contained all the calcium and the organic acids. There was a distinct advantage in making a separate examination of this portion. Sulphuric acid is a source of trouble when calcium salts have to be used as reagents.

A. E. Beeston.—The non-production of a silver mirror by the method you employed was not proof of the absence of a tartrate. It is easy to precipitate the silver so rapidly that it fails to produce a coherent film. It is safer to experiment upon the calcium salt of the organic acid. Taking advantage of the insolubility of calcium oxalate in acetic acid, it was easy to separate it from the tartrate.

Artesis.—The reducing effects you observed were due to organic acids, not to phosphorous acid.

Aro.—Any phosphate present would have dissolved in dilute nitric acid, but on treating the powder with that reagent, and applying the molybdic-acid test, there was no indication of a phosphate.

E. H. H.—Contrary to your experience we found the neutralised sodium carbonate solution gave with calcium chloride a precipitate, part of which failed to dissolve in acetic acid. This part filtered off, washed, dried, and gently ignited, left a slightly grey-coloured residue, which effervesced with an acid, leaving little doubt that it was calcium oxalate.

Dover.—If an acetate had been present, the odour of acetic acid would have been apparent on adding sulphuric acid and before heat was applied. Your acetic ether and ferric acetate must have been purely imaginary.

Euclid.—You should have more closely observed the action of water on the powder, a mere trace dissolved. This was inconsistent with the presence of potassium, even in the form of tartrate.

Pentane.—Sodium phosphate will give a precipitate in a calcium solution too dilute to yield any precipitate with ammonium carbonate. The last trace of calcium should have been removed as oxalate before testing for magnesium.

Lennox.—See remarks to "Aberthaw."

C. C. D. D.—The behaviour of the powder when heated, alone and with sulphuric acid, pointed clearly to the presence of organic salts. You say the powder was "only partially soluble in water"; it would have been more correct to say almost entirely insoluble in water.

J. W. T.—You report that when the powder was heated in a dry tube there was "no charring or odour"; this shows a sadly-uncultivated power of observation; both charring and odour were well marked.

Kingswalden.—A powder containing only the constituents you detected would have dissolved completely, though slowly, in dilute hydrochloric acid.

Huxham.—The flame-colouration you mistook for that of strontium was due to calcium. The brilliant crimson of strontium is quite unlike the dull-reddish colour produced by calcium.

Lindum's.—See remarks to "E. H. H."

Algol.—It is possible that you did not continue the boiling of the powder with sodium carbonate long enough to completely decompose the calcium oxalate, so that you obtained too little oxalate in solution to admit of its detection.

Turps.—A solution of calcium sulphate contains so very little calcium in proportion to the water present that we are not surprised you failed to detect the small quantity of oxalic acid present with this reagent.

Omega.—Carbon dioxide, not monoxide, is evolved when sulphuric acid decomposes oxalic acid in the presence of manganese dioxide. In the absence of the latter reagent both oxides of carbon are evolved.

J. R. Stott.—Calcium oxalate is not wholly insoluble in acetic acid; from a dilute solution it takes some time to crystallise out. See remarks to "Huxham."

Aberthaw.—The odour produced when the powder was heated you describe as that of "burning organic matter"; different kinds of organic matter give very different results; in this case the odour indicated either a citrate or a tartrate.

Ledoc.—The precipitate you obtained with ammonium molybdate must have been molybdic acid.

Ipecac.—See remarks to "Dover."

Jegow.—The reddish flame-colouration you observed was due to calcium; very little lithium would have given an intense red colour.

A. W. Garside.—The behaviour of the powder with dilute hydrochloric acid showed there was not a trace of carbonate present. The possibility of a salt of an organic acid being one of the constituents does not appear to have occurred to you.

T. French.—A solution of the part of the powder soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid gave a white precipitate with ammonia in excess; on filtering and adding ammonium sulphide to the filtrate there was no precipitate showing the absence of zinc.

Occobot.—The effervescence observed when the powder was warmed with sulphuric acid was not due to a carbonate—it was a result of the decomposition of oxalic acid. See remarks to "Omega."

S. R. B.—The occurrence of manganese in so white a powder was most improbable. The colour of the mass left after fusion with sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate was not suggestive of green to anybody with normal colour vision.

Winter Tournament.—We noted last month the position of the game at "half-time." The first contest of the second quarter again involves a redistribution of places. Mr. Beeston has lost the top place, which he held for two months, and Mr. Francis now leads by three. "Huxham," whom we inadvertently left out of the ten last month (he had 278), is creeping up, and so is "Urotropin." There is no certainty for anyone yet. The following now fill the first ten places:—

T. H. H. Francis (Coronium)	393	Mercaptan	366
F. Giles (Parmelia) ...	390	Huxham	359
Urotropin	380	Omega	358
A. E. Beeston ...		A. J. Bills	357
A. E. King	378	Dover	
Algol...	368		

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Clerkenwell Disinfectants.

The motion of Mr. Putnam at the last meeting of the Clerkenwell Vestry urging that the Public Health Committee should procure various advertised disinfectants and have them analysed, with a view to discovering the most effective, was replied to at a meeting of the Vestry on February 9. Mr. Scheib, for the Public Health Committee, said there was a large number of disinfectants advertised, and the result obtained would be disproportionate to the great expense involved, there being, in the opinion of their medical officer (Dr. Glaister), no disinfectant that would be effectual used in the quantities supplied by the Vestry. The Committee, therefore, recommended that no action be taken in the matter, and this course was adopted without further comment.

Bone Brush Makers' Strike.

A special meeting of the men on strike was held last week to consider the employers' offer of an advance of wages. It was reported that not a single man who came out six months ago had returned to work. The employers' offer of an advance of 3*d.* per gross on toothbrush-work was ignored, but the meeting unanimously offered to return to work with an advance of 6*d.* per gross all round, on both toothbrush and nailbrush work. This counter-offer has been accepted by Messrs. Addiss, bone brush makers, Hoxton, who have made a separate agreement with their men, who have returned to work. The other members of the Employers' Association still hold out.

The Sale of Laudanum.

At Soham, Cambs, on February 10, an inquest was held on Charles William Merest, an old gentleman who had committed suicide by drinking laudanum. Among other evidence Mr. Joseph Floyd, chemist, Soham, said he sold deceased an ounce of laudanum on the day preceding his death. Deceased shook hands, and said, "I shall be dead on the Friday." Witness entered the statement in his

shop-book. That was the only landannm witness had sold the deceased recently. When the deceased made the statement witness had given him the laudanum, otherwise he wonld not have let him have it. This witness is reported to have said that one ounce of laudannm would not kill anyone. The jury returned a verdict of *felo-de-se.*

Bronchial Cigarettes.

The trial of the man Joseph Butt, *alias* Lee, for fraud in connection with the sale of bronchial cigarettes, came on at Essex Assizes at Chelmsford on February 8. It was stated that the cigarettes contained crushed stramonium, and that 630 of them were only worth 1*s*. Evidence was given showing that purchasers had bought the cigarettes on the representation that they were "encalyptus cigarettes." The boxes contained twelve cigarettes, which were to be sold for 1*s*, and on these accused offered 20 per cent. commission. On the boxes appeared the following:—"Invaluable for cyclists and football-players. Invaluable for conghs, colds, &c. Patronised by the Czar of Russia. Free from tobacco." Mr. Thos. Alexander Pooley, County Analyst for Essex, stated that the cigarettes were made of stramonium-leaves. He believed stramoninm was nsed for asthma and bronchial attacks. Accnsed stated that he simply asked the purchasers if they had any objection to introdnce the sale of "The Herbal Eucalyptns Brand" of cigarettes, adding that they were made of stramoninm, and were free from tobacco. It was urged that in every case the purchasers had received value for their money. The Judge asked the jnry to consider whether there would have been the slightest chance of getting purchasers if they knew what the cigarettes were made of. After two and a half hours' deliberation the jury failed to agree, and the Jndge said it was useless to allow prisoner bail, as he could at once be re-arrested on other warrants.

Drugs in Hereford.

The report of the Hereford Public Analyst states that inclnded in the 64 samples analysed by him during the past qnarter were 3 samples of tincture of iodine, 2 of tincture of rhubarb, and 1 each of ground cinnamon, paregoric, and milk of snlphur. All were found genuine except two samples of tincture of iodine. Of these one was slightly deficient in iodine, and the other contained 27 per cent. of iodine in excess. There was no prosecution in either case, vendors being cautioned.

Chemist and Publican.

At Dudley County Court on February 9 an action was brought by Mary Ann Brew, wife of John Archer Brew, formerly of the Summer House Inn, Sedgley, against the Official Receiver (Mr. E. P. Jobson) for 150*l.* for alleged wrongfnl seizure of furniture under the bankruptcy of her husband. Mr. Brew, who is a chemist and druggist, forsook pharmacy for a public-honse business, of which he knew nothing. Last year he became bankrupt, and some furnitnre which the plaintiff declared was her own was sold in bankruptcy for 55*l.* The case was adjonrned.

Football.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy *v.* Kensington Rangers (Reserves).—Return match played at Wormholt Farm, Shepherd's Bush, on February 11 resulted in a win for the Metros. by 4 goals to nil. The following scored for the Metros.—Johnson (2), Lucas and Negus. The resnlt of last term's match with the same opponents was 3 all.

Sonth London School of Pharmacy *v.* Westminster College.—Played on the latter's ground on Saturday last, at Homerton Marshes. The Westminster won the toss and played with a strong wind at their backs. At half-time the score was, Westminster 2, S.L.S.Ph. 1; but on resuming hostilities "Muter's" showed excellent form and added three more goals, winning by four goals to two.

Exeter Pharmacy Classes.

At a meeting of the Exeter City Council last week, Mr. A. W. Clayden (Principal of the Exeter Technical and University Extension College) presented his report on the work of the college for the previous year. He regretted that so many students left the college at Easter and could not be got together again for the May examinations. This was especially trne of the classes in chemistry and botany, which were mainly attended by pharmaceutical students who live in Exeter for a year or two and then move to other places. In 1897 the practical chemistry classes contained 35 stndents, of whom only 14 applied to be examined. Last year only 8 out of 25 submitted to the test. This was the more disappointing because the absentees were often the best stndents.

The Leading Light.

At a lecture delivered last week under the anspices of the Exeter Literary Society, by Mr. H. G. Massingham, on "Electricity as a Lighting, Heating, and Motive Force," the lecturer demonstrated the absolute pnrity of the light, and said "the best specimen of such lighting in Exeter was to be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Stone, chemists, Fore Street."

Fires.

In the big fire at Paddington, on February 10, Mr. M. Lewis, chemist, of 18A Praed Street, had his premises and their contents damaged by water and smoke.

Two children were burnt to death in a fire which broke out on February 11 in the bedroom of a dwelling-honse over Messrs. Boutall's drng-stores in St. John's Parade, Hendon.

A fire broke ont on February 9 on the premises of Messrs. J. Eastburn & Sons, drysalters, Raglan Street, Halifax. The roof of the drying-honse, owing to overheating, became ignited, but the flames were quickly snbdued by means of the firm's own hydrant.

An ontbreak of fire occnrred on the premises of Mr. Higgins, chemist and druggist, George Street, Halifax, on February 10. The conflagration originated in the store-room at the rear of the shop amongst a qnantity of straw. The fire-brigade promptly suppressed the ontbreak.

The big fire which broke ont on the premises of the Cork Company (Limited), Minories, E.C., on the morning of Febrnary 9, continued bnrning for three days. Several of the daily papers referred to the large quantity of chemicals on the company's premises as being the cause of the fierceness of the ontbreak, but the use of chemicals has been publicly disclaimed by the company, who manufacture corks by the "dry process," as described in our Winter Issne (page 179). The company intimate that they are prepared to execute orders as nsual.

Went the Wrong Way.

At the Kensington Town Hall on Friday, February 10, Mr. Drew held an inqniry regarding the death of Hannah Hart, aged five months, who had been suffering from bronchitis. The mother was giving the child Scott's emulsion when the child choked and died almost immediately. When the doctor came he remarked, said the mother, that some had gone the wrong way. Dr. Ronald Carter, of 11 Leonard Place, corroborated. Death was due to spasm of the glottis from collapse of the lnng caused by some of the emnlsion in the larynx impeding the air-passage. A more liquid flnid would have been ejected. The jnry retnrned a verdict of accidental death.

Atropine in Rice-pudding.

A family in Watford named Crawley were, on February 10, nearly poisoned after partaking of some rice-pnddling. It is alleged that a servant-girl in Mr. Crawley's employ has confessed to pntting into the pndding a qnantity of atropine-solntion, which Mr. Crawley had obtained from a local doctor for an eye-affection. She appeared at Watford Police Court on February 14, and, after medical evidence had been given, was remanded.

Analysts and the F.I.C.

A suggestive victory for the Institnte of Chemistry has been practically won at Hove through the instrnmentality of Conncillor Jago, a chemist member of the Town Conncil. In onr issue of January 21 we reported that the Sanitary Committee of the Hove Town Council had recommended the appointment of Mr. Woodhead, Analyst to the East Sussex Connty Conncil, as Pnblic Analyst for Hove. This was opposed by Mr. Jago, who contended that Mr. Woodhead, thongh a B.Sc. (Dnrham) and an F.C.S., was not a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, and therefore had no

recognised qualifications for the post. He moved that the subject be referred back to the Committee for consideration, and his motion was carried. The matter was again brought forward at a meeting of the Council on February 9, when the Sanitary Committee reported that letters had been received on the subject from Mr. Woodhead and also from the Institute of Chemistry. Having reconsidered the appointment and qualifications of Mr. Woodhead, in conjunction with these further communications, they were still of opinion that Mr. Woodhead held degrees fully qualifying him for the office to which he had been nominated. The Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry would, they considered, add little to the qualifications which Mr. Woodhead already possessed; but in confirming his nomination, and again recommending him for election, the Committee stated that Mr. Woodhead, if elected, was willing to become a member of the Institute. Mr. Jago thereupon suggested that Mr. Woodhead be appointed for one year only, in order that he might have an opportunity of fulfilling his promise to become an F.I.C.

Not a Very Dangerous Trade.

At the eighteenth annual dinner of the Manchester and District Mineral-water and Ale-and-porter Bottle Exchange and Trade-protection Association, held at Belle Vue Gardens on February 10, it was contended that the risks of the trade were now so small that the aërated-water industry ought not to be included in the list of dangerous trades. Insurance premiums had fallen from 45*s.* to 5*s.* per cent.

The Spectacle-makers' Company.

The diplomas will not be publicly presented, as was originally intended.

The Optical Committee are to meet again on February 17, when a ballot will take place to ascertain which two members retire, as provided by the rules.

Over 100 students have sent in their application forms for the next examination, which is to be held on March 1, 2, and 3.

The Master, Sir Reginald Hanson (Upper Warden), and Dr. Lindsay Johnson are taking steps in regard to the intended display of English-made optical instruments at the Paris Exhibition.

Unsatisfactory Pills.

Dr. Alfred Hill, the Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham, in his report for the past quarter, states that he analysed certain pills made from a prescription, and concerning these he has the following note:—"The sample of pills received containing arsenic and dried sulphate of iron was not altogether satisfactory, as there was a slight deficiency of iron, and the pills were not so uniformly divided as I consider carefully-dispensed pills should be." Dr. Hill also reports that nineteen samples of foods were condemned because of the presence of boric acid.

A Chemist's Breach of Promise.

At Leicester on February 14, Miss Emma Jane Sands claimed from Mr. Matthew Baker, chemist, Nuneaton, 1,000*l.* damages for breach of promise. The case was settled by defendant agreeing to pay 125*l.* damages and costs.

Chloroform in the Soup.

At Rochester Police Court on February 14, a German cook named Bower was charged with attempting to administer chloroform to his employers with intent to rob them. Prisoner was employed by the prosecutors at a well-known restaurant in the city, and it is alleged that he put chloroform in some soup which was prepared for them. Dr. Adams, the county analyst, found a very small trace of chloroform in the soup sent to him for examination, and prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

Chemical-works Explosion.

While four men were engaged cleaning out a boiler at the chemical-works of Messrs. Albright & Wilson, Albury, on February 13, a steam-pipe burst. One man died of the injuries received, and the other three were extensively scalded.

Tricks of the Trade.

At West London Police Court, on February 15, an elderly man named William Johnson was charged with stealing a number of shrubs from a gentleman's garden. A detective-sergeant stated that it was prisoner's practice to collect weeds, sprinkle some essence of musk over them, and sell them as musk-plants. Two dozen weeds were found in his possession. The sentence was two months with hard labour.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. R. J. Downes, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has been seriously indisposed for the past week, but is now on the mend.

Mr. Cornelius Mannin, L.P.S.I., proprietor of the Brunswick Medical Hall, Dublin, has been elected director of the Shamrock Cycle Company (Limited).

Photographic Exhibition.

At Dublin, on Monday last, the annual exhibition of the Photographic Society of Ireland was opened. The number of exhibits is very much smaller than in previous years, and the collection does not show the progress that has marked similar exhibitions in the past.

The New Calendar.

The calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland reaches us in a flexible roan binding, and contains more information than has been given previously. It is of essential importance to anyone who wants to become familiar with the powers, position, and proceedings of the Society.

Theft.

Henry Lawless, John Dillon, and Thomas McDermott have been sentenced, at the Dublin City Commission, to seven months' imprisonment each, with hard labour, for burglariously entering the branch pharmacy, at Blackrock, of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), and stealing 6*l.* and a quantity of drug-sundries.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Airdrie Dog Case.

Sheriff Mair heard proof at Airdrie at great length in the action by Dean of Guild Harvie, chemist, Airdrie, against Jas. Yeats, lately a constable in the burgh, for 5*l.* as loss and damage in respect that defender killed his Dandie Dinmont terrier dog. His Lordship decerned against Yeats for 4*l.*, with 30*s.* expenses.

Burnt with Vitriol.

Joshua Greer has raised an action in the Court of Session against Stevenson, Carlile & Co. (Limited), chemical-works, Millburn Street, Townhead, Glasgow, to recover 500*l* as compensation for personal injuries. Last April, while working at vitriol-tanks, a quantity of vitriol spurted out upon his face and injured him. He says this was because the plant was old and worn, and that the rod which controls the supply of vitriol from the tanks into the receiver was defective. The defenders say it was the duty of the pursuer to open the relieving-valve, to allow the residual air to escape from the egg, and then to open the charging-valve so as to be prepared for filling another egg, but that he carelessly reversed the process. They therefore deny liability. The Judges have ordered the case to be tried by jury.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

"A Pharmacien's Suicide.—In our issue of January 14, under this heading, our Paris correspondent reports the suicide of M. Paul Thibault. We are informed that this should have been M. J. Thibault.

Sudden Madness.—A pharmacien at Carcassonne had trouble with his porter one day last week. The poor fellow was seized with a sudden fit of violent madness, and in his fury began to wreck everything in the pharmacy that came under his hand. After some trouble he was overcome and incarcerated.

Explosion of a Carboy.—The cart of one of the Paris wholesale drug-houses was passing along the Rue de Sèvres last week when a carboy of benzine slipped from the vehicle and broke against the edge of the pavement. By contact with a flame an explosion took place, and the liquid, taking fire, attacked the front of a shop opposite. The flames were quickly extinguished.

The Pelletier-Caventou Statue.—The subscriptions to this monument now reach nearly 20 000f. (800*l.*). Amongst the recent subscribers are M. Berthelot, and a number of French Syndicates of Pharmacy. Private individuals are not subscribing very readily, though there is a fair sprinkling of them. Little support has come from English-speaking countries so far.

From Montpellier, a correspondent writes that "Maypole soap" posters appear on the walls of that and neighbouring towns; the depot for the locality is at Nimes. Some of these advertisements are printed in English, though they depict a charming young lady holding a tricolour scarf in her outstretched hands. The natives there are not great English scholars, and the posters give them something to worry about. Another poster at Montpellier describes; "*Victoria Soap Delight Full*," but it has a very French air about it.

Pharmacy at Perpignan.—A few days ago business took me to Perpignan, and in that town, near the Spanish frontier, with nearly 34,000 inhabitants, I found fifteen pharmacies, two or three of some pretensions, but the majority of the little, old-fashioned type. They tried a uniform closing-hour not long ago, but after a few weeks a backslider tried to get an advantage by breaking the rule, and it fell through. At one pharmacy I inquired for English and American pharmaceutical goods, but was not surprised to learn there was little sale for them. I noted "serum quina" as the somewhat ingenious name for a new anti-anæmic aperitive sold at Perpignan.

"L'Epargne Pharmaceutique," the mutual-aid society of the French Pharmacists' Assistants' Syndicate, held its first annual meeting last Saturday night, February 11, at the Café Yvon, Place Saint Michel, Paris. The proceedings commenced at 11 o'clock. The President was able to show that this useful branch of the syndicate is now placed on a satisfactory footing, and is likely to be greatly appreciated by assistants. The Society provides medical aid, medicines, baths, &c., gratuitously for its members when ill, and allows a daily indemnity of 1·50f. (1*s.* 2½*d*) to those who are treated at home, or sees that others are conveyed to a private or other hospital. Respectable funerals are assured in case of death, and there is also a pension fund, &c.

Tariff on Cotton-seed Oil.—The U.S. Consul at Nantes reports that an influential company has been formed in France for the purpose of securing the passage of a Bill to place a prohibitive import-duty on cotton-seed oil. If successful in accomplishing this, the company intend to manufacture cotton-seed oil in France, importing the cotton-seed for that purpose from Egypt. During the first nine months of 1898, imports of the oil into France amounted to 55,544 tons, nearly all of which came from the United States, hence the consummation of the above plan would be a severe blow to the American exporters. The interested parties have submitted a measure to the French Customs Commission, and there is every likelihood of it becoming law. The same company has also recommended a decrease in the duty on cotton-seed.

Colonial and Foreign News.

An Unregistered Healer.—Professor Albert J. Dexter, a "magnetic healer," of Washington, has been fined $50 for practising medicine without a licence. The case has excited considerable interest in that city, and defendant has given notice that he will take the case to the Court of Appeal.

Theft.—John Walter Don, manager of the Apothecaries Hall, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, was charged at the police court on January 16, with dishonestly retaining a saddle worth 40r., having reason to believe the same was stolen. He was convicted and fined 50r., or in default six weeks' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

An Appu's Fatal Drink.—A Tamil appu died on the premises of Messrs. Miller & Co., chemists, Kandy, Ceylon, through taking a large dose of carbolic acid for porter. The carbolic acid was contained in a porter-bottle, and the deceased poured the contents into a tumbler in which he had previously collected the leavings of porter from the dinner-table, and he drank the lot.

The Druggists' Tax in Brazil.—The Bahia Custom-house having advised the public that the new Revenue Bill was in full force, the druggists of that city (among other shopkeepers) resolved to close their doors. The Treasury agency, however, advised the reopening of their shops, and said that old stock could be stamped at the time of sale, old stamps being available for that purpose. The dealers thereupon resolved to open their doors.

Perfumery-trade Prospects.—Consul Neville Rolfe, in his report on the trade of Italy for 1898, calls the attention of perfumers to the advantages of opening distilleries in Calabria, where the flowers of the orange and lemon trees (so carefully collected in the south of France) are allowed to rot upon the ground, and might be had in any quantity for the asking. Alcohol used to be one of the main productions of the district, and is still produced in large quantities.

Aërated Waters in India.—The *British Medical Journal* mentions that, at the instance of the Lucknow Cantonment medical authorities, two aërated-water factories have been closed, the water in use in the manufacture of the beverages having been pronounced unfit for use. It is hoped that the decision will induce the medical authorities in India to overhaul the aërated-water factories under their jurisdiction at other stations, particularly at those where enteric fever is prevalent.

The "Rare-earth" Find.—Mr. Gordon, the American who has been granted a concession by the Brazilian Government to exploit part of the sand district at Prado, off the coast of Bahia (see *C. & D.*, January 14, page 46) is required to pay the State 1*l* per ton of monazite sand exported, and to permit certain other concessionaires to ship 15 800 tons of this sand on payment of 2*l.* per ton. Besides, he has to pay export-duties and a tax of $1,124 on the contract with the State Government.

Liebig Museum.—Professor Sommer suggests in the *Chem. Zeitung*, with reference to the proposed Liebig Museum, in Giessen, that the old barracks of which Liebig's laboratory forms the west wing, and by which it is overshadowed, should be demolished with the exception of the front of the west wing and the arcade facing the Liebig Strasse. Behind this arcade he proposes to erect a large hall, dedicated to the memory of the famous chemist. The help of the Hessian Government has been asked in support of the memorial.

Linseed-oil Combine.—According to Mr B. F. Miles, President of the new American linseed-oil combine, a good time is predicted for all those who are within the charmed circle. The great object of the trust will be to steady the market, and make it non-speculative: they will also endeavour to increase the trade with Great Britain, and get a better footing in the West Indies and other foreign markets—in fact, it is hoped that "England's neglect will be America's opportunity." The advance in linseed prices has already increased the value of seed and oil in the hands of that combination as much as $600,000—enough to pay half the interest on the preferred stock; the unattached firms also scored a proportionate advance.

New York Notes.

(By the Man from London.)

New York Drug Club.—A lunch and reception of members and friends were given on February 4, at the formal re-opening of the New York Drug Club, which has been undergoing redecoration. The club has now about 250 members, and it is believed that with the conveniences and luxuries which have been added many more will join.

Pharmacies in New York.—At a meeting of the New York College of Pharmacy, on January 17, the first annual report of the Board of Pharmacy was submitted. This report showed that there are now 4,405 registered pharmacists in New York city, and according to the police census taken in 1898 there are 3,212 pharmacies in the consolidated city of New York.

The Sensational Poisoning of a lady through taking a dose of "Bromo-seltzer" with which a deadly poison had been mixed, is still occupying public attention. Analysis of the contents of the bottle shows the "Bromo-seltzer" to have been mixed with cyanide of mercury, and not cyanide of potassium as first stated. Up to the present the police are baffled in their search for the murderer.

Drug Clerks Want Funds.—The executive committee of the New York Druggists' League for Shorter Hours has issued an appeal to the public for funds with which to keep up the agitation begun two years ago. The members of the League have contributed $1,200 to the cause in that time. The committee declares that the opponents of the Ten-hour Bill raised $7,500 last year to defeat it.

New York Drug-trade.—At a recent meeting of the drug-trade section of the New York Board of Trade Mr. Stallman announced the publication of the book of official tares, which had been well received. The following officers were appointed for the year:—Chairman, Mr. Benjamin T. Fairchild; Vice-Chairman, Dr. W. Jay Schieffelin; Secretary, Mr. Ernest Stoffregen (Sharp & Dohme); Treasurer, Mr. W. D. Faris (H. J. Baker & Brothers); Board of Trade and Transportation Director, Mr. John H. Stallman; Executive Committee, Messrs. James Hartford, Fred M. Robinson, Thomas P. Cook (New York Quinine and Chemical Works), B. T. Fairchild, and W. J. Schieffelin.

Tablet-triturates are so handy, a large number being easily carried in the vest-pocket, that it is no wonder this form of administering medicines is so popular in America. I feel confident it would pay any reader of the *C. & D.* to read up the notes in the "Art of Dispensing" upon this subject, and put the knowledge so obtained to practical use in bringing out tablets for coughs, liver-complaints, or a good tonic, &c. A triturate-tablet mould costs very little, and it takes an ordinary dispenser a very short time to become expert in turning the tablets out in first-class style. Two important things to be considered in this work are not to get the mass too soft before pressing into the moulds and to dry slightly over a spirit-lamp before pressing out the tablets, as the latter prevents the material sticking.

A Few Dispensing-tips.—*Aristol* is used in considerable quantities over here, and is most often prescribed with ung. aquæ rosæ, U.S.P. If rubbed down in a mortar with the cold-cream it produces a very unsightly ointment; the best way to dispense it is to rub down the aristol with a few drops of albolene before adding the cold-cream. *Menthol valerianate* is being given with ichthyol for intestinal diseases. It is a vile-smelling product, and difficult to manipulate into a workable mass for capsules, but a good plan is to use ½ gr. each of pulv. tragacanth. and pulv. liquorice for each minim of the valerianate, and mass with powdered liquorice and a drop or so of water. *Hæmoglobin* is a tough thing to make up into pills, but a judicious use of pulv. trag., ext. gentian. (*soft*), and starch glyceride produces a good working mass. The *Glycerophosphates* of lime, soda, and magnesium seem to be coming into favour as tonics, and *Bisulphate of quinine* is now nearly as often given as the sulphate. The best dispensing houses in New York keep *Zinc oxide* combined with cold-cream in two proportions, ʒss. to ℥j. and ʒj. to ℥j., to meet the requirements of the fashionable physicians, who would not think of using plain zinc ointment in their practice.

South African News.

Business Change.—Mr. George Rankin has taken over entirely the drug-business hitherto carried on as George Rankin & Co., at Klerksdorp, S.A.R.

Trade-marks.—The following applications for protection in Cape Colony are announced:—"Larola," for toilet preparations and perfumery, by Messrs. M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, Eng. Figure of a beetle on a black disc, by the British Cyanides Company, Oldbury, Eng.

Cape Colony Pharmacy Examinership.—Messrs. R. Marloth, Ph.D., M.A. (Cape Town), and Mr. W. K. Mager (Queenstown) are candidates for the seat on the Colonial Pharmacy Board vacated through the resignation of Mr. W. F. H. Pocock. The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony will support the candidature of Dr. Marloth.

Pharmacy in the Cape.—The number of licences taken out by apothecaries in 1887 was 285, seven of which were half-yearly, yielding a revenue of 1,407*l.* In 1897 only 167 annual and eleven half-yearly licences were issued, yielding a revenue of 827*l.* 10*s.*, so that the revenue has suffered considerably by the introduction of the Medical and Pharmacy Act. "Ten years ago" is constantly referred to in the Cape as the "good old time" when laws were not so strict, and examinations were conducted more or less as they conduct them in the Orange Free State to-day. The licence to practise as chemist in the Colony costs 5*l.* a year.

Commissions to Doctors.—The Transvaal *Critic* mentions that one of the debts due by Mr. T. Hannah, the chemist of Maritzburg, &c. (whose failure we recently reported), was 35*l* due to Dr. Rouillard, and being 25 per cent. on prescriptions amounting to 140*l.* Commenting on this the *Critic* says: "There are gentlemen of the medical profession in Durban who adopt similar tactics to augment their incomes. One doctor at the Port has an interest in a chemist's business, and recommends his patients to take their prescriptions there. Others have percentage agreements. It is only right, however to state that the leading medicos of the Colony, and one or two of the less well-known doctors, are above such conduct. Chemists in Durban are so circumstanced there by keen competition in their business that they cannot afford to expose the action of the doctors who adopt the percentage system."

Grahamstown Exhibition Awards.—The following awards have been made:—

Barnett & Foster (London).—Gold medal for mineral-water machinery in motion; bronze medal for Piper champagne (an imported aërated water); diploma for soluble essences and syrups.

Battle, Maltby & Bower (Lincoln).—Silver medal for sheep-dip.

H. C. Bell (chemist, Grahamstown).—Silver medal for cordials, including a quinine appetiser; gold medal for aërated waters.

Bickmore Gall Cure Company (Maine, U.S.A.).—Diploma for gall cure.

Brown & Polson (Paisley).—Gold medal for corn flour and Paisley flour.

P. C. Calvert & Co. (Manchester).—Gold medal for general exhibit of carbolic acid and preparations.

Caledon Sanitarium (Caledon, Cape Colony).—Silver medal for natural mineral waters.

Day & Martin, Limited (London).—Gold medal for blacking, boot creams, and polish.

Rudolph Demuth (Cape Town).—Gold medal for Demuth's Triumph antiseptic; gold medal for Alformant lamps, A. and B.

Elliman, Sons & Co. (Slough).—Gold medal for embrocations.

Fassett & Johnson (London).—Gold medal for Seabury & Johnson's medicinal plasters and antiseptic dressings.

Glebe Sugar-refining Company (Greenock).—Gold medal for golden syrup.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co. (Leeds).—Gold medal for Yorkshire relish; and gold medal for custard and jelly powders.

J. & J. Hards (Grahamstown).—Gold medal for flavoured cordials; gold medal for aërated waters.

Maypole Soap Company, Limited (London).—Gold medal for Maypole soap.

W. Schluter (Hale-on-Saal).—Gold medal for models for scientific instruction.

A. A. Smith (Durban).—Gold medal for arrowroot.

Vinolia Soap Company, Limited (London).—Gold medal for Vinolia preparations; gold medal for artistic display.

Wirsing Brothers (Durban).—Silver medal for Cornilla food.

Van Riebeek Company and Vasco Company (Cape Town).—Each a silver medal for natural mineral waters.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

Evening Meeting.

A MEETING was held on February 15 at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, Mr. W. L. Currie (Glasgow), Vice-President, in the chair.

The Chairman referred to the loss which pharmacy in Scotland had sustained by the death of Mr. Kinninmont, and he paid a tribute to his memory.

Mr. Alex. Davidson (Montrose) read the paper by Mr. Lunan and himself on

B.P. GRANULAR PREPARATIONS.

The authors had worked separately. Their conclusions were that the temperature required by the B.P.—93·3° to 104·4° C.—was, for the purpose of granulation, excessive, and resulted in unnecessary loss of carbonic anhydride; that the products from each of the six preparations, instead of being about 100, varied from 108 to 99, and that it would be impossible, using the excessive temperature of the B P., to attain all over results approximating to 100. They were able, therefore, to account for and confirm Mr. Dyer's statement (made at the Pharmaceutical Conference in Belfast last year), that there was a loss of about one-third of the carbonic anhydride in preparing the granules by the B.P. process, but that the loss might be modified by using a lower temperature for granulation. The heat of a water-bath is sufficient for granulating, that of the surface of the pan being from 60° to 70° C. The B P. definition "to separate into granules of uniform size" is too vague. They considered it desirable also, for the more exact dosage of drugs, especially potent ones, such as arsenious acid and strychnine, that a standard-sized granule should be adopted, and that a minimum yield of available CO_2 should be stated. The authors made each of the six official preparations in the proportions of the formulæ given, using a temperature not exceeding 70° C. on the surface of their pans for granulating, and of 50° C for drying. The ingredients were powdered, mixed, sifted through a No. 30 sieve, and again mixed so as to comply with the B.P. requirements. When the mixture assumed a plastic consistency it was separated into granules of any desired size by passing through a sieve of the requisite dimensions. The granules were dried at from 40° C. to 50° C. The weight of the product after granulation was determined, as well as the available CO_2 at the same stage. The following are the results obtained:—

Caffeine Citrate Eff.—Average yield (B.P. quantities) 104·3, containing about 2 per cent. alkaloid. One fluid-measure drachm of granules, yielded by No. 12 sieve, 30 gr., No. 9,27 gr., and No. 6,23 gr. Metric figures were also given, as well as the calculated composition of the product. The loss of carbonic anhydride was a fifth of the total.

Lithium Citrate Eff.—A softer mass is produced, and a fourth of the carbonic anhydride is lost.

Magnesium Sulphate Eff.—Only two-fifths of the water of crystallisation in the magnesia salt is dissipated. A better plan than the B.P. one is to take 51 oz. of mag. sulph., and reduce the weight by heating to 38½ oz. This ensures a full proportion. Small granules are best.

Sodium Citrotartrate Eff.—It is important to note that the loss in making this is 10 per cent. nearly. Although the caffeine-granules are made with practically the same basis, the loss is less (product 5·3 parts higher), as there is not so much chemical action. So, too, with the lithium preparation, which comes out 2·75 higher than the sodium citrotartrate.

Sodium Phosphate Eff. is much like the magnesia salt. Nearly the whole of the water of crystallisation was driven off, and the salt greedily absorbed the water of crystallisation and chemical reaction. Yet, although the granule dried slowly, the loss of carbonic anhydride and water was the lowest of the examples. The same remarks applied to effervescent sodium sulphate.

The mean of the examination of a large number of commercial samples for CO_2 was as follows:—

—	From 100 Parts	Mean	Highest	Lowest
Caffeine citrate ...	20·92	14·02	21·6	11·3
Lithium citrate ...	23·29	16·96	21·46	12·2
Magnesium sulphate	14·1	10·84	12·4	9·3
Magnesium citrate (so-called) sodium citrotartrate ...	19·54	12·6	16·6	8·0
Sodium phosphate	22·04	12·9	17·6	9·84
Sodium sulphate .	16·94	10·85	13·1	8·9

Sometimes with a deliquescent substance such as piperazine it is possible to granulate at ordinary temperature, thus avoiding the risk of dissolving the product. The highest temperature such a granule need be subjected to for drying was 40° C. Their experience of the method of setting the mixed powders aside until they cohered was limited, but it pointed to the conclusion that the granule thus produced dried slowly, and was thus, on the whole, less effervescent than when made at the temperature of process above stated. That the B P. formulæ are derived from large manufacturing sources was one of the authors' conclusions. They then spoke of the use of alcohol as a means of granulation, and discussed the size of sieve to use.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Dott said the paper embodied a great deal of useful and painstaking work; it admitted that a process which might be quite satisfactory on a small scale but might not be so satisfactory when worked on a large scale. There was, he said, an unfortunate system springing up which was strongly condemned by at least one medical authority—namely, the administration of powerful substances by means of granular effervescents. He thought that was a thing altogether to be deprecated, and should be condemned by every pharmacist. There was always a certain amount of risk in administering arsenic and strychnine by this means. Granulation could be carried out at a lower temperature than was stated in the Pharmacopœia. It could be carried out at ordinary temperature and drying done afterwards, but, generally speaking, it did not give very satisfactory results.

Mr. Coull noticed that the authors of the paper thought there was not sufficient citric acid in the B.P. granules, but he thought there was too much. It depended on whether the formula had been framed with the view of being used on a small or large scale. Sulphate of sodium was an exception to the rule, for he had found that there the citric acid required to be increased.

Mr. Boa referred to the method of allowing the powders to lie for a certain time in order to become soft, and then passing them through a sieve and drying them, and said that, unless in very deliquescent substances, it could not be depended on. He did not think there should be any necessity for losing a larger quantity of carbonic acid gas in a large quantity than in a small one.

Mr. Merson (Newcastle) said that from considerable experience he could corroborate the various little touches mentioned by Mr. Davidson which went to make a successful product or the reverse. The temperature of the dish before introducing the mixed powders was of prime importance. That required by the B.P. was too high for successful working with some of the preparations, notably the sulphate of sodium; the granules seemed to get sodden if the full temperature was employed, and when the powder was introduced it required to be manipulated so rapidly that the substance was too pasty, and was so much dried as to render it impossible to pass through the meshes. If the temperature of 54° C. was exceeded, the granules cohered and must be passed and repassed through another sieve, which broke them down considerably. The Pharmacopœia direction was to separate the granules of different sizes, but it was better to aim at a fairly uniform granule; the low

percentage of carbon dioxide in commercial samples might be due to imperfect drying.

Mr. MacDiarmid (Leith) said it seemed to have been left to the manufacturing houses to discuss this question, for obvious reasons. With regard to the formulæ of these preparations, he believed there was some truth in what the authors said. When the B P. Addendum was being prepared he had something to do with the suggested formulæ of three preparations. He noticed then, and subsequent operations had confirmed him in the belief, that they could not in any case reduce the product to 100 oz. without considerably destroying its value With regard to sodium sulphate he found it almost impossible to get it to granulate unless he had a pan at 170° C., and he had to add a little sugar or citric acid. Working among granular preparations, especially medicated ones, and not those that were official, he found it necessary to alter the acids in nearly every case according to the nature of the medicament. He would suggest that the authors should prepare ½-cwt. batches of the granulations and then give their experience.

Mr. J. R. Hill thought the authors' experience would have led them to some definite opinion as to the amount of carbon dioxide which should be yielded. Mr. Dott had said the pharmacopœial dose was by weight; but one had to face the practical fact that doctors insisted on ordering a teaspoonful dose on the assumption that it was 60 gr. With a uniform granule they could supply a cheap measure which would contain 60 gr. He agreed with Mr. Dott in his condemnation of putting up strong drugs in this form. The suggestions in the paper were made in connection with the manufacture of preparations by pharmacists themselves, and not for people who made ½ cwt. at a time. Pharmacists ought to learn that they could make a great many things very much better and cheaper than they could get them from wholesale houses, and it would be a capital training for their apprentices.

The Chairman endorsed the statements of Mr. Hill, and said he spoke from experience of three years, Mr. Lunan having induced him then to make his own granulations.

Mr. Lunan replied, and the authors were thanked for their paper.

Mr. Merson then read his papers.

CONCENTRATED DECOCTIONS AND INFUSIONS.

By George F. Merson, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Before the 1898 Pharmacopœia was published the author examined samples of commercial concentrated decoctions and infusions, with a view to finding how far they corresponded, on dilution, with the official preparations, and amongst data noted were (1) specific gravity, (2) percentage of alcohol, and (3) weight of extractive per ounce. Under the third heading the discrepancy in results obtained from different samples of the same preparation is remarkable, and shows a great want of uniformity in this class of preparations. A series of concentrated preparations from one source stood out prominently from the others examined, by reason of their high sp. gr., low alcohol yield, and high percentage of dry residue. The alcohol in some cases went down to 10 per cent, and this being inconsistent with the stability of vegetable preparations, other preservatives were looked to, and boric acid was found both in the liquid and in the ash of the extractive. Ultimately the author came to the conclusion that a mixture of borax and boric acid was the preservative used. Quantitative determination of the amounts gave 3·71 per cent. of borax and 6 27 per cent. of the boric acid, or 6 oz. of borax and 10 oz. of boric acid to a gallon of the finished product.

A sample of dec. scoparii conc. from another source attracted special attention, owing to the irritating nature of the vapours evolved on ignition of the dry extractive. From the original free salicylic acid was extracted. As the new Pharmacopœia has made an attempt to secure uniformity in this class of galenicals by including formulas for concentrated liquors, these formulas being in all cases based upon the maustion of the crude drug with dilute alcohol, the practice of using any preservative other than spirit is to be discouraged, said the author. It is possible that some of the medicinal constituents to which certain drugs owe their therapeutic value may be precipitated by other preservatives, and this he deprecated, especially condemning the ethics of the house who used such in a concentrated vegetable liquor which bore a slip-label stating—"This article is prepared in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, 1898."

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATIS, B.P.

By George F. Merson, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

The directions given in the Pharmacopœia under this heading for the preparation of zinc oleate are as follows:—

Dissolve 2 oz. of zinc sulphate in 4 oz. of boiling distilled water and 4 oz. of hard soap (in shavings) in 40 oz. of boiling distilled water, mix the solutions, collect the precipitated zinc oleate, wash with hot distilled water until the washings afford little or no reaction for sulphates. Dry on a water-bath, &c.

"Precipitated" is scarcely the best word to use with reference to the zinc oleate—"separated" would be more appropriate, as the salt immediately it is formed is liquefied, and floats on the surface of the liquid as an oily scum, which solidifies as the mixture cools. If an attempt be made to wash the separated oleate before solidification considerable difficulty is experienced in preventing loss of oleate, while if washing be deferred till after concretion the temperature of the water used is not sufficiently high to liquefy the whole of the mass, and even after several washings a good deal of sulphate is retained by the oleate. The most satisfactory method is to allow the separated oleate to solidify in a basin, pierce two holes in the cake and pour off the aqueous fluid, rinsing with a little cold water. Now add another portion of distilled water, applying heat till the mixture just boils and the oleate is quite fluid, stirring briskly the while. Again cool and decant as before. This usually leaves the solidified oleate perfectly free from sulphate, but the operation may be repeated a third time if necessary. The cake will now contain a considerable amount of moisture in globules imprisoned in its mass, and, following the official directions, the oleate is to be dried on a water-bath.

The sp. gr. of the substance at 15° C. is just above that of distilled water, the mass sinking slowly. On warming the water gently the oleate rises to the surface before any trace of fusion is noticed, and at 70° C. is fluid. Obviously water-bath temperature is too high for drying the oleate, for if the official directions be followed the mass fuses, water separates out and collects at the bottom of the dish, and in spite of energetic stirring it is found impossible to get rid of it, even when operating on very small quantities, while on large lots it is absolutely impracticable. If the cold oleate, however, be broken up and reduced to a granular powder, which is readily done, and placed in an air-oven at a temperature not exceeding 60° C., every trace of moisture is rapidly dissipated. To minimise as far as possible the tendency to turn rancid on exposure to air, the dry powder may be again liquefied and allowed to set if not immediately required for the preparation of the ointment.

The quantity of zinc sulphate ordered is almost sufficient theoretically to decompose the soap, even if the latter be anhydrous, and if the 30-per cent. moisture allowance permitted by the Pharmacopœia he taken into account the zinc is largely in excess of actual requirements. Notwithstanding this, made according to official directions. the decomposition of the sodium oleate is not quite complete. The separated zinc oleate, boiled with distilled water, cooled and filtered, gives, on the addition of hydrochloric acid to the filtrate, an oily scum of oleic acid. If the original solutions of zinc sulphate and soap be boiled for a few minutes after mixing complete interaction is effected, and further treatment with boiling water has no appreciable effect on the mass.

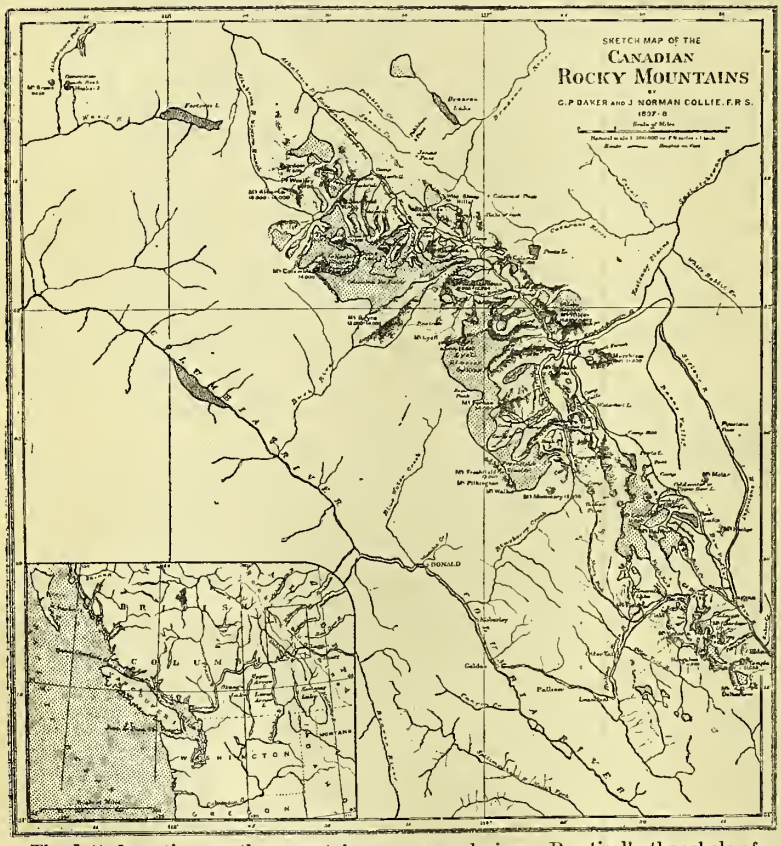
Mr. Claud Henry made some remarks on the papers, and asked why such papers as those they had heard that night were not read long before the publication of the Pharmacopœia. He did not see any necessity for secrecy as to what was to be in the Pharmacopœia. If there were more pharmacists on the committee they would have an accurate product at any rate. They would not have a pharmaceutical Aunt Sally put into print for pharmacists to fire at.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

The Winter Session.

The Canadian Rockies.

On Monday evening, Professor Norman Collie, F.R.S., of the School of Pharmacy, delivered a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, in Burlington House, on "Exploration in the Canadian Rockies; a Search for Mount Hooker and Mount Brown." Sir Clements Markham occupied the chair, and there was a splendid evening-dress audience. The *C. & D.* representative, who was there in his private capacity, cudgelled his brains how he could work the lecture into our pages, for althongh it was most interesting, and the lantern-illustrations were magnificent, it was not pharmaceutical. However, Mr. G. P. Baker, who accompanied the professor in 1897, is the agent for Shipkoff's otto, and last year Mr. Hermann Woolley, of Manchester, was one of the party.



The dotted portions on the mountain range are glaciers. Practically the whole of the district was explored by Professor Collie and his companions, after the preliminary survey by himself and Professor Dixon, of Manchester.

These, conpled with the fact that Tuesday morning's post bronght a notice from the Pharmaceutical Society that in consequence of the illness of Professor Green his place was to be taken by his colleague with the Canadian Rockies, were considered ample justification for giving the paper a more extended notice than it would have otherwise received in the *C. & D.* The reduced map, for which we are indebted to the Royal Geographical Society, shows the district explored. In the 1897 expedition Professor Collie and Mr. Baker reached a height of 10.000 feet, from which a very lofty mountain, probably 14,000 to 15,000 feet, was seen lying 30 miles away in a north-westerly direction, and this ultimately induced further search. In July last year, accompanied by Mr. H. Woolley and Mr. H. E M. Stutfield, Professor Collie crossed to Canada Instead of following up the Bow Valley, as he did in 1897, he went by way of Pikestone Pass and the Siffleur Valley, in order to investigate Mount Murchison. On August 17 they camped on the pass that leads across from the head waters of the Saskatchewan to the Athabasca, at a height of about 2,000 feet, and on the following day climbed a fine rock and snow-peak opposite the camp towards the sonth-west. A magnificent view lay before them when they had reached the top. Towards the west and north, however, lay their chief interest. They were looking on country possibly never before seen by human eye. A peak, which was probably abont 14 000 feet high, stood alone, keeping guard over those unknown western valleys. Some few miles to the north of that peak, and also on the opposite side of the snowfield in a north westerly direction, the biggest peak of all was seen. Chisel-shaped at the head, covered with glaciers and ice, it also stood alone, and he (Professor Collie) at once recognised the great peak they were in search of; moreover, a short distance to the north-east of that peak, another, almost as high, also flat-topped, but ringed ronnd with sheer black precipices, reared its head above all its fellows into the sky. These were Brown and Hooker. There was, they fonnd, no pass between the two highest peaks, as had been stated by a previous explorer.

Professor Collie described the whole journey, giving mnch further detail than we can possibly follow, and the photographic slides gave the meeting a good idea of the country traversed — the tangled forests, wild streams, morasses, rocks, and glaciers.

In the tea-room of the R.G.S. were many enlargements of the photos, not the least interesting of which showed Professor Collie sitting ontside his tent, enfolded in a blanket, and passable as a degenerate Capache brave. In the course of the lectnre he told how he and his party were cleared out of provisions, and Mr. Stutfield was sent to kill mountain-sheep, while he and Mr. Woolley went to explore. "A Woolley and a Collie are more likely to find the sheep than I am," was Mr. Stutfield's complaint.

The lecture was repeated on Tuesday evening at the usual meeting of the Pharmacentical Society of Great Britain, Mr. Walter Hills in the chair. The lectnre was much appreciated. The enjoyment, however, was somewhat marred by an excessive amonnt of noisy demonstration on the part of some of the School of Pharmacy students.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

An evening meeting of the Society was held on Febrnary 13, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Dr. J. A. Walsh, M.C.P.S.I., presided, in the absence, through illness, of the President, Mr. R. J. Downes.

Mr. J. A. Ray, M.P.S.I., F.C.S., reporter in chemistry, submitted a communication on some experiments which had been recently carried out on the decomposition of chloral by means of various salts, which the Chairman said was a very excellent communication, and set a good example to the members.

Mr. George Brown then proceeded to read a paper on

Compressed Tablets.

He said tablets, whether for good or evil, had come to stay, and soon every pharmacy must have its own tablet-machine to supply the popular demand. Drugs when put up in tablet form often tempted one to swallow them unwillingly. The disadvantage of tablets, he added, lay in this liability to swallow them so readily. The manufacture of tablets had of late become a special branch of pharmacy, and, however conservative the chemist might be, he must go with the times. The suggestion had been thrown out that tablets could be made extemporaneously with the aid of a pill-machine, but that

was at a time when tablet-machines were expensive. Such tablets, novel in shape, were every bit as efficacious as the regulation modern style, being always fresh and dissolving with the heat of the body. Medical men could always rely on them. The basis of these tablets was cacao, with the oil unextracted and with the addition of sugar, saccharin, and essences worked up into a paste with water or spirit, tragacanth-powder being added to give the requisite plasticity. For example:—

TABELLÆ ANTIPYRIN.

Antipyrin	120 gr.
Cacao	120 gr.
Saccharin	1 gr.
Tragacanth-powder	24 gr.
Alcohol	q.s.
Water	30 mins.

Divided into 24, each tablet would contain 5 gr. antipyrin. Use a warm mortar so as to make the cacao semi-fluid. Roll the mass out on a pill-machine, press the mass with the upper cutter, and cut into oblong or square tablets with a sharp knife. Set them aside to dry, and dust with arrowroot in which is 1 per cent. of saccharin, to give them a smooth appearance. Other tablet-machines were then described at some length, from the old style "percussion" to the most up-to-date. To prevent rust on the dies vaseline was recommended Sugar-coated tablets were stated to be more proper to confectioners than to chemists. He took with reserve the statement that as many as 25,000 tablets could be turned out in one day by the operator. The solubility of the tablets in water was no criterion as to their solubility in the stomach. He noted that in Germany tablets had been tabooed by the Government, and that tabloids existed in France only in the embryonic stage Cachets took the place of tablets in France. He concluded by saying there was no reason why the present-day pharmacist should not be able to turn out, when necessary, elegant tablets, which were a convenient form of administering many drugs.

Northern Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE following is an abstract of the report presented by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. J. Rankin) at the annual meeting on February 2, and referred to in the *C. & D.* of last week (page 251).

The membership has increased during the past year, and the Society has lost by death three of its most devoted supporters—Mr. W. B. Black (Ballycastle), Mr. A. McBrinn (Gilford), and Mr. J. Miskelly (Belfast). The committee took active steps to oppose the Government Poisons Bill which was introduced into the House of Lords last year, by bringing it under the notice of the President (Sir James Haslett, M.P.).

The successful way in which their committee in conjunction with the Ulster Pharmaceutical Association entertained the British Pharmaceutical Conference in August was next referred to; they considered the results achieved to have abundantly rewarded them. It was, however, acknowledged that a lasting debt of gratitude was due to Sir James and Lady Henderson for their kindness and hospitality on that occasion. In connection with the P.A.T.A. the committee regretted that little work of a tangible or beneficial character had accrued, although Mr. Johnston, one of the secretaries of the P.A.T.A., when visiting the North of Ireland was well received, and had obtained a large number of new subscribers.

The last part of the report dealt with the representation of the druggists on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The Council were agreeable to have druggists elected, and prepared to accept nominations in future as vacancies occur. The matter, however, was not finally decided, as it was considered that the members should discuss the matter at the annual meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on February 1, Mr. F. UPSHER SMITH read a paper on "The Alleged Decline of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Research." Mr. Smith said his reasons for discussing this subject were:—

(1) The opinion held by many pharmacists of the older generation that pharmacy to-day is "not what it used to be," and, moreover, few pharmacists put their sons to it.

(2) The great difficulty experienced by secretaries of pharmaceutical associations in obtaining original papers on galenical subjects.

A spirited discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which the President and Messrs. Morley, Taylor, Pearson, Roe, and Hymans took part.

The chief points discussed were the causes of the keen competition in the retail drug-trade, and the careless business methods of many provincial pharmacists. Mr. Smith also proposed the formation of a "Research Committee" of the C.A.A., which proposition, however, was not fully discussed.

Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists.

REFUSAL TO SURRENDER THE WIDOWS' CLAUSE.

A SPECIAL meeting of this Association was held on February 13 to consider the report of the special committee appointed at the annual meeting to consider various trade questions. The President (Mr. P. F. Rowsell) occupied the chair.

Mr. ALDERMAN GADD, J.P., first made a sympathetic reference to the tragic death of Mr. North, the manager at Messrs. Stone & Son's (reported in another column). On his suggestion a vote of condolence with the widow and family was passed.

The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. H. W. Gadd) reported that the special committee recommended the Association to pass the following resolution, and send copies to the proprietors of the principal non-protected articles:—

That the members of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists respectfully urge the proprietors of non-protected proprietary articles to add their preparations to the P.A.T.A. list; that the members of this Association refuse to distribute or exhibit any advertising matter relating to non-protected articles.

The special committee also recommended the Association to give any assistance in its power to the local representative of the P.A.T.A. (Mr. Rowsell) in the suppression of unfair cutting, but recommended that the Association should not take any action with regard to the defence fund or the photographic section at present.

The committee also recommended the Association to adopt the following resolution:—

That this Association thanks the Pharmaceutical Society for drafting the proposed Pharmacy Bill, urges the Council of the Society to spare no effort to secure its passing into law, and pledges itself to assist as far as possible in promoting the said Bill.

The earlier recommendations of the Committee were adopted, but there was some discussion on the last.

Mr. T. C. MILTON expressed the opinion that the Pharmaceutical Society would never get the Bill passed. Mr. E. LEMMON said they did not want to be caught; they did not want to give up the widows' clause without stopping the company-trading.

Mr. MILTON remarked that the Bill ought to have been passed twenty-five years ago. It was now too late, and it was a waste of time to discuss it. The PRESIDENT objected to surrendering the widows' clause. The question was not on all-fours with that of company-trading. Mr. MILTON said they were giving up the loaf and getting nothing in return. If they were not going to get this Bill passed, why throw away the widows' clause? They were not asked to do it.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it is a great mistake.

Mr. LEMMON said they might very well pass the Committee's recommendation; it would not make a bit of difference, because the Bill could never become an Act.

Mr. STOCKER said if they wanted to get the Bill passed they would have to give up the widows' clause. They were asking for privileges similar to those which medical men and solicitors had. He, however, thought the inclusion of the widows' clause was illogical; they wanted Clause 1.

Mr. Alderman Gadd was also opposed to the abandonment of the widows' clause. The right to carry on a business for years made it valuable. He knew of many cases where a widow had brought up a family through being allowed to carry on the business. He was trustee in a case in which the business brought in a tidy income, while if the business had been sold and the money had been invested, it would have been mere pocket-money.

Mr. Milton: Then why throw it away?

Mr. Vinden observed that he knew of a business with which he was formerly connected which was being carried on by a widow, who now had an improved trade.

Ultimately a resolution was arrived at approving the draft Pharmacy Bill, with the exception of Clause 5.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

The usual meeting was held on February 9, Mr. Harold Wyatt, Jun., Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, General Secretary, exhibited a specimen of the bark of

Erythrina Corallodendron,

received from Brazil (Muluugu or Murungu), where it is employed as a sedative of the nervous system. It also seems to be known in France in the form of a tincture. A large audience had assembled to hear Professor Rupert Boyce lecture on

"Bacteriology in Relation to Pharmacy,"

but in consequence of indisposition, his place had to be taken by Dr. Grünbaum, late of Vienna, who is well known throughout Europe on account of his researches into the serum reaction of typhoid.

The lecturer, after some introductory remarks as to bacteria generally, went on to show how important it was that the chemist should have an intelligent knowledge of the methods by which antitoxic sera are prepared, and of their action. He should be able to ascertain whether any serum supplied to him was sterile or not, and he ought to be familiar with the methods of applying antiseptics and disinfectants. For example, he should know that typhoid stools should not merely be covered by an antiseptic, but the antiseptic should be mixed with the stools. Physicians, nowadays, frequently required a tube of culture medium quickly. This the chemist might reasonably be expected to provide. The preparation was not very difficult or complicated, while the market price showed that a very fair profit was made on such work. Although it was not possible for an individual chemist to prepare antitoxic serum, it was undesirable that its preparation should be limited to large firms, and practically to one town. The Pathological Laboratory of the University College could also undertake the preparation of antitoxic sera, but the process was an expensive one, and would require pecuniary support from those interested in its sale. It was advisable that specimens of drugs should be physiologically tested before use. The lecturer cited instances where patients treated on the Continent with tincture of digitalis, on coming to England found the medicines ineffectual. Preparations of the thyroid and other glands must be absolutely sterile. Sterilisation and antiseptics of course occupied leading places in the study recommended. Among the latter corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid were pre-eminent, but the sublimate was not always available on account of its tendency to coagulate albumin. For rooms nothing was better than formol heated by a proper lamp. Clothing was best treated by steam under high pressure where this could be done. Carbolic oil, though much favoured by many, had in his opinion little or no antiseptic value. Iodoform was peculiar in that when tested in the laboratory it was not a great success, while in the hands of the surgeon it was undoubtedly of great value as an antiseptic. The question of pure water was also a knotty one. Distilled water, after standing for some time, became infested by bacteria. This was not very dreadful, however, as many of these organisms were doubtless useful in the human economy. It was well established that carbonic acid under pressure is destructive to organisms, so that soda-water may be considered the most microbe-free beverage, but the older it is the better. One of the drawbacks that a chemist would suffer from in testing his cultures would be the want of an incubator. This could be supplied by the waistcoat pocket, as the temperature was generally sufficient and uniform. In conclusion he said after chemistry, bacteriology and physiology were the most important branches of knowledge to the pharmacist.

The Vice-President, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he was not sanguine about bacteriology being a paying adjunct to the chemist's trade. He had not found it so.

Mr. T. H. Wardleworth seconded, and said that the question was one which the chemist would have to face. The sera had come to stay, and, though they might not pay at first, the chemist should determine to be in the fore-front and, at any rate, know all about them.

The vote was passed with loud applause, the lecture, which was illustrated with limelight views, having been listened to with the closest attention.

Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association.

A general meeting of this Association was held at Nottingham, on February 15, to discuss trade matters. The chair was taken by the Vice-President (Mr. E. Gascoyne). The evening began with a discussion on the question of dispensing in surgeries by unqualified persons.

Mr. Gill moved the following resolution:—

In view of the lamentable accident which occurred at Heaton Norris, this meeting of the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association respectfully calls the attention of the Privy Council to the danger which exists to the public by reason of unqualified persons being employed in the dispensing of poisons in doctors' surgeries.

Mr. Middleton suggested the resolution should be amended to include public dispensaries, and the words "and other medical institutions" were added.

The resolution, as amended, was passed.

Proceeding to the consideration of the

Suggestions for a Draft Pharmacy Bill,

the Chairman said he believed the suggestions had already been presented to the Lord Chancellor, but still they, as chemists, could express their opinion. They were not there to applaud everything the Pharmaceutical Council did. They were there to point out any weak points of the Bill, and the dangers which might arise. The Bill would have to run the gauntlet of the House of Commons, if it ever got there, which, in his mind, was doubtful. The meeting approved of the first clause. Mr. R. Widdowson opened the discussion on Clause 2. He pointed out that the word "medicines" was not defined. They should have the dispensing of prescriptions given solely to them as qualified men, but that was a different thing to the dispensing of medicines. He thought if they had "medical prescriptions" instead of "medicines" it would have a better chance of passing, and he would propose this alteration. As the clause stood now it would create a monopoly that they could not expect.

The Chairman said he had been looking at the Bill brought in in 1851 by Jacob Bell, and one clause bore on the clause they were now discussing. That clause of fifty years ago did not go nearly so far as the present one, but it was far more sensible. The Lord Chancellor had strongly advised the President of the Pharmaceutical Society that only such propositions in regard to companies should be put forward as were likely to receive the support of Parliament. He thought it a grievous mistake that they should bring forward a clause that would restrict absolutely the sale of medicine, even the simplest medicine, to chemists. There was no country in the world where the sale of simple drugs was reserved to chemists. They reserved the dispensing of doctors' prescriptions. They knew the rapid strides everything in the shape of free trade had made. No responsible person in the House of Commons dare even so much as mention the word "protection." Was it reasonable to expect

that the House of Commons would accept that clause as it was at present? If they thought the House would not, it was very much better that they as chemists should express their opinion and suggest that the clause should be amended.

Mr. Eberlin proposed that the meeting should give its general support to Clause 2. They were not discussing a Pharmacy Bill at all. They were discussing suggestions for a draft Bill. Those suggestions, he took it, had already been forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, and no doubt had been partly his suggestions. They had therefore met, he supposed, at any rate with the tacit approval of the Lord Chancellor himself. The whole thing hinged on the one word "medicines." He thought that "medicines" in this clause was intended to imply simply a schedule of purely medicinal substances. The Chemist and Druggist said that the proposals themselves were reasonable, while the worthy Vice-President of their Association said they were most unreasonable.

The Chairman: I rise to a point of order. If my memory serves me right, The Chemist and Druggist says nothing of the kind.

Mr. Eberlin read a long extract from The Chemist and Druggist, which included the following words:—

> We are far from saying that such a condition as is here set down is in itself unreasonable, but we are certain that it is unattainable in Great Britain at the present time, and we are not convinced of the wisdom of stripping for a fight when there is no hope of winning.

A year ago, at a meeting of their Association, he (Mr. Eberlin) moved, and it was passed, that there should be a schedule of purely medicinal preparations which should be sold by registered chemists only. He would move Clause 2 as it stood.

Mr. Bolton seconded. The main question was, Were they just in the demands they made? If they were fair, then they need not fear what the result might be.

Mr. Widdowson observed that the House of Commons would not pass anything in the shape of a monopoly, but there was a positive danger to the public in any unqualified man dispensing a prescription. He would suggest the words "to dispense or compound, or keep open shop for dispensing or compounding of medical prescriptions," thus leaving out all reference to selling, and altering "medicines" to "medical prescriptions."

Mr. Sergeant appealed to the chemists present as business men what difference it made whether a prescription was written in Latin by a medical man, and contained laudanum, or whether it was written in English by a man who knew nothing about it?

Mr. Gill said he did not like either the resolution or the amendment—one did not go far enough and the other went a little too far. What they had to consider was the word "medicine." They had to pass a stringent examination imposed by the State, and the State ought to give them something for doing so.

Mr. Middleton was prepared to accept Mr. Eberlin's resolution if he would add the words, "all or any of the following medicines," preceding the schedule.

The Chairman said he thought it would be better to leave the words "purely medicinal preparations."

Mr. Eberlin said he was perfectly willing to accept the suggestion that they accept the clause subject to the proviso that a schedule of purely medicinal substances be drawn up.

Mr. Bolton pointed out that it was no unusual thing for chemists to have brought to them prescriptions by leading physicians which had been transcribed into English.

Mr. Widdowson said he was quite willing to withdraw his amendment in order that by their unanimity the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society could be strengthened.

The resolution as amended was then carried unanimously.

Clauses 3 and 4 were passed as they stood.

Some discussion took place with regard to Clause 5. Mr. Wilson said it was illogical for them to think that the business of a deceased chemist could be carried on indefinitely by the widow with proper protection for the public. Either they should drop the whole thing or pass some considerable modification of the widows' clause. Twelve months allowed ample time for the winding-up of a business to the best advantage.

The Chairman strongly favoured the extended period. If there was no danger to the public in a qualified man conducting a business for one or five years there was no danger in his doing it for twenty years. He had been informed of no less than twenty-five cases in a small radius where it would be a disadvantage to the widow to part with her business. They might do away with the widows' clause, but what were they going to get in return?

Mr. Beilby thought the much better plan would be to allow the clause to lie on the table.

The Chairman moved that the clause be negatived.

Mr. Gill argued that the widows' clause was not a matter for legislation at all. They could not get an Act of Parliament to be just all round..

Mr. Bolton said he was rather afraid that with regard to this matter the Pharmaceutical Society were "between the devil and the deep sea." Each principle could only be decided fairly on its merits. He felt, however, that the Society had good reason for inserting the clause.

After the Chairman had replied on the discussion, the voting was taken, when twelve supported the amendment and four voted against it.

The meeting then terminated.

Sunderland Chemists' Association.

This Association met on February 9 in the Grand Hotel, Councillor L. Thompson (President) in the chair.

Mr. F. Gilderdale (Newcastle), in the course of an interesting paper on "Hyoscyamine," exhibited extracts and tinctures of the first and second biennial plants, showing that the colour differed very little in each variety. The difference in the amount of hyoscyamine obtained from each was also very slight—in fact, the speaker said it was difficult to understand why the price of the two henbanes should vary so greatly. He was at present cultivating the plants at his own home for further examination.

Thanks having been accorded to Mr. Gilderdale,

The Secretary introduced a communication received from the Secretary of the Federation of Local Associations, suggesting that the Association send resolutions to the Privy Council and Pharmaceutical Society respecting unqualified dispensing in doctors' surgeries and public institutions. It was decided to send the following to the Privy Council:—

> The members of the Sunderland Chemists' Association beg to draw your attention to the fact of the dispensing of poisons, &c. in doctors' surgeries and public institutions by unqualified persons, and hereby wish to suggest that a Bill be brought before Parliament to compel such persons to have some qualification for the safety of the public.

The following was sent to the Pharmaceutical Society:—

> This Association is of opinion that the Pharmaceutical Society should draw the attention of the Privy Council to the fact that the public are not properly protected against poisons, since the dispensing of such is left in the hands of unqualified persons in many doctors' surgeries and public institutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

Western Chemists' Association.

At a meeting held at the Westbourne Restaurant, W., on February 15, the suggestions for a draft Pharmacy Bill were the topic of discussion. Mr. J. F. Harrington presided over the nineteen members present.

Mr. R. H. Parker, in initiating the discussion, said the Bill, if passed as suggested, would revolutionise pharmacy, and would tend to reinstate the craft into the position which it ought to hold. He then explained the purpose of each clause and the probable effects thereof. He suggested that the exemption of medical men should go as far only as supplying medicines to their own patients. If they kept open shop they ought to have the pharmaceutical diploma. Wholesalers also ought to be limited to selling poisons to qualified chemists only. With regard to the widows' clause some statistics were required to show whether it were better for the widow to keep on the business or to sell out at the earliest opportunity. There seemed to be a general opinion among chemists that in the majority of cases the widow preferred to dispose of her husband's business rather than

carry it on under a manager. Every chemist, he thought, would, if asked whether he approved of the Bill as it stood, answer in the affirmative, but he would invariably add the aside, "Don't you wish you may get it?" The idea of shutting up the establishments of limited companies, and destroying invested capital amounting to millions of pounds, seemed to him impracticable.

Mr. Hyslop said with respect to the curtailment of company-pharmacy he saw great objection being taken by the trade press on the score of vested interests. In his opinion this mischievous and delusive bogey of "vested interests" should be knocked over. If Parliament framed a Bill to draw the teeth of the moneylenders, did anyone think they would take the "vested interests" of the moneylenders into consideration? The "vested interests" in that case would be much larger than even the fictitious 11¾*d.* profit of the chemist. It would be wise to throw over all patent medicines, except such as contained poisons. To give these entirely to the stores would be a sop to Cerebus, and a great advantage to the craft. The widows' clause was the outcome originally of a flabby, jelly-fish sentimentalism. Why should a chemist, any more than a medical man or a lawyer, have a proviso made that his practice be carried on for the benefit of his widow? Besides, they knew, as business men, it was not to the benefit of the widow. When a chemist died, it was well known in his neighbourhood that he was dead, and people flocked around the widow for a little while, but this *misericordia* idea soon faded away. On the other hand, if the business was sold at once good value was got for it.

Mr. Worsley and Mr. Cracknell also spoke, and the Chairman summed up the discussion.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

This Association met on February 9, Mr. W. L. Currie (President) in the chair.

The Late Mr. Kinninmont.

Before beginning the business of the meeting, Mr. Currie referred to the death of Mr. Kinninmont, particularly dwelling on the active part he had always taken in pharmacy in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, and in the work of the North British Branch. Through a long career he had so conducted himself that no one could point to a doubtful transaction. In his public as well as in his private life he was intensely honest. His opinions, though not always in accord with those of his colleagues, were always well thought out and wisely expressed. Mr. Currie also referred to his kindness as an examiner, and to his generosity in bestowing on Glasgow the prize which bears his name, and the annual competition for which would always keep his memory green among them.

Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Brodie also spoke, Mr. Brodie remarking that he had been closely associated with Mr. Kinninmont in the old Glasgow Assistants' Association as far back as 1853. In that year Mr. Kinninmont passed his examination as a pharmaceutical chemist, but as in those days only a man who was in business for himself could get a diploma Mr. Kinninmont did not get his till four years later, when he started on his own account.

The President and Secretary were instructed to draw up a letter of condolence to be forwarded to Mr. Kinninmont's relations.

A paper was then read by Mr. Laing on

Amateur Pharmacists and the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Laing said there were evidences that the tenor of his observations was less necessary than when the title was given to his paper. These evidences, however, had been too long in coming to change the inevitable destiny; and there was as yet no surety that that *entente cordiale* between the medical profession and the general body of pharmacists in regard to pharmacopœial construction would follow. The General Medical Council had invited the Pharmaceutical Society to co-operate in taking steps for examining criticisms made in regard to the 1898 B.P., and in accumulating useful information for future publications. This was a sign that the Medical Council was coming to a more sensible state of mind. In the past the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society repressed any action that might give offence to the medical profession, and their *Journal* instilled into their minds the ethical principle that they were merely compounders and dispensers of drugs. Therapeutics were not by Royal letters patent, even though the sole right to apply them was, and it would prove gross ignorance on their part not to know the nature of their relationship to medicines. According to the Act which authorised the publication of the Pharmacopœia, there was nothing to hinder the Medical Council from giving pharmacists their fully-accredited share in the preparation of the work commensurate with the important part pharmacy occupied in its pages. It would be a common-sense movement, as at the best doctors were only amateur pharmacists, and chemistry, with which pharmacy kept pace, daily assumed a more important position in relation to health and disease. The 1898 Pharmacopœia had met with a better reception than any previous issue, and this was in no small measure due to the help given by pharmacists, and if pharmacists were only given a more accredited position and a freer hand they could render even better assistance. He did not think the minutiæ in the process for the preparation of tincture of opium were practicable, but they would take even to standardising with light hearts when the draft Pharmacy Bill became law, and would waltz round the isolated alkaloids. Between the merits of the old and new liniments of belladonna he had a comparison from a patient recently which was all in favour of the older preparation. Pepsine had been quadrupled in strength and doubled in dose. According to the test, enough to digest a meal of four dozen hard-boiled eggs, weighing 3½ lbs., might be given at one time. Its preparations were stronger than any of the unofficial preparations the medical profession had hitherto been pleased to toy with. The formula for pil. ferri was amazing. It might have been devised when the therapeutic element of the committee were diverting themselves with an afternoon off. A first year's apprentice in a doctor's pharmacy, left to his own devices, might have reached the same end. It looked as if the ingredients had been added on the instalment system until a workable mass was attained. The new concentrations were to be highly commended, just because they were concentrations. The fuss that was made over the loss of aroma was what nobody but sticklers for smell could understand. They might go round all the healthy people in Britain, and they would hardly find one to commend the smell of any fresh infusion. The appendices of the new volume were a great gain in the arrangement of tests and tables, but there was, to quote Shakespeare, "damnable iteration, able to corrupt a saint," in the number of times they read of the British Pharmacopœia in No. I. and No. II. While thus expressing general satisfaction with the work as a whole, he had yet to ask, What was it all for? They were led to believe that the B.P. comprised all the medicines whose virtues and efficiency rendered them worthy of a place in the Medical Valhalla, and that they would be most resorted to in medical practice. But what did they find in actual fact? The B.P. preparations were disregarded for the put-up preparations very slightly differing from the B.P. which were advertised in the medical journals. That these should be prescribed was a confession of ignorance of what the Pharmacopœia contained. There were other proprietary medicines of a more questionable nature, whose worth lay in the imagination, the prescribing of which tended to alienate the public from the medical profession and fostered the sale of quack nostrums. If making the B.P. were a hobby on the part of the General Medical Council, they might let it be known. If, on the other hand, they meant it to be generally used, there was a lot to be done in teaching the generality of medical men materia medica, therapeutics, and the art of prescribing. It was absurd to have the heads of the medical profession straining at the gnat of pharmacy in the making of their guide-book, and their many members swallowing the camel of advertised therapeutics of sundry druggists.

Mr. Brodie spoke of the marked contrasts in such tinctures as belladonna and nux vomica. He thought there would be considerable difficulty in getting the public to understand that they were getting the same drugs, the formulæ in the new and old B.P. being so different.

Mr. Macmillan said the Medical Council upheld the idea

that therapeutics did not come within the scope of pharmacists.

Mr. Walker, speaking from a wholesaler's point of view, said there were many B.P. preparations that were much better manufactured on a large scale. Quotations were now given for some preparations, however, which, if made strictly according to the new B.P., could not be supplied at a profit.

Mr. Sutherland was of opinion that in the compilation of the next Pharmacopœia pharmacists would be more recognised.

Mr. Watson thought that in centres like Glasgow and Edinburgh pharmacists might collaborate with medical men or medical associations regarding preparations of recognised reputation which might be usefully incorporated in a future B.P.

Thanks having been accorded to Mr. Laing, the Secretary read a communication from the Federation of Local Associations regarding a preparation of liquid ammonia put up by a firm of grocers in England, and another communication containing suggestions for a draft Pharmacy Bill. It was decided to hold a special meeting on February 16 to consider these questions.

Personalities.

Mr. J Harvie, chemist and druggist, Airdrie, has been appointed Dean of Guild in the Burgh Municipal Council.

Mr. J. Stainer, chemist and druggist, 59 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the borough.

Mr. A. E. Grey, of the firm of Botwright & Grey, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., has become a freeman and liveryman of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

Mr. J. J. Matthias, pharmaceutical chemist, 238 High Street, Lewisham, has been appointed a manager of the Lewisham (New) group of schools under the London School Board.

Mr. John C. Hewlett, F.C.S., of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, is leaving next week for a tour through South Africa. Letters may be addressed care of Messrs. Ralling & Co., Kloof Street, Cape Town.

Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., has nearly finished the portrait of Col. Clifford Probyn which his friends commissioned, and it is to be presented to the Colonel at a public dinner to be given at the Hotel Cecil next month.

Mr. Henry Masters, who has been representing Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward in the West of England and South Coast, is leaving this firm to take up a journey for Messrs. George Houghton & Son, photographic-chemists, High Holborn, W.C.

The Weymouth Town Council on February 9 considered the appointment of a public analyst. The Watch Committee had selected Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., of 134 Upper Thames Street, E.C., and Mr. J. Nimmo, F.I.C., of 17 Great Tower Street, E.C., as the most likely candidates, and after a long discussion on the merits and qualifications of these two gentlemen, Mr. Nimmo was appointed.

Mr. James L. Walters, chemist and post-master, Llanboidy, has been presented with an address and a gold watch and chain, value 40 guineas, from landowners, farmers, and friends at Llanboidy, as a token of the appreciation in which he is held for his services in establishing a butter factory at Llanboidy. The presentation was made by Mrs. Powell, of Maesgwynne, widow of the late Mr. W. R. H. Powell, M.P.

Miss Margaret A. Bignell, pharmaceutical chemist, Melbourne, contributes a forcible reply to a writer in the *Melbourne Argus* who had been gibing at "that new institution, the lady druggist." In the course of her letter, Miss Bignell states that she was the first woman chemist in Melbourne, that she holds the diploma of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, who, unlike the *Argus* writer, entertained no doubt as to the feminine sense of proportion, and that an experience of nearly twenty-five years of dispensing, during which not the smallest error has occurred, seems to justify their confidence.

Trade Notes.

Messrs. H. E. Stevenson & Co., 130 Southwark Street, S.E., send us a copy of their February wholesale price-list, which contains some tempting items which close buyers of large quantities of goods would do well to note.

Ol Morehue Nov.—The first sample we have seen comes to us this year from Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), New Gate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is a beautifully-pale oil, which they have imported direct from Norway. It is quite odourless.

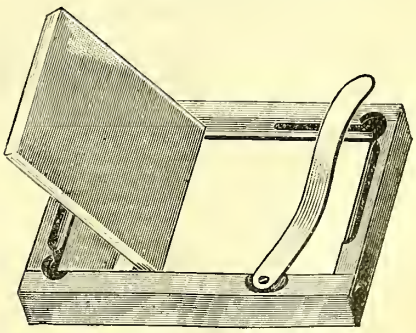
The proprietors of "Sen-sen" have ready for distribution a most effective showcard, which consists simply of the word "Sen-sen" in letters made of *facsimile* packets of the breath-perfume on an Indian-red background. A postcard addressed to the firm in Farringdon Avenue, E.C., by any retailer will secure a copy.

The Asylums Committee of the London County Council invite tenders for the supply of drugs and disinfectants to the London County lunatic asylums for twelve months from April 1. Tenders to be sent, on forms which will be supplied on application, to the Committee's offices, 6 Waterloo Place, S.W., by 10 o'clock on March 8.

Wine-licences.—William George Blackham and Edward Wakefield Lane, trading as Blackham & Co., at 48 Lower Clapton Road, and Edwin Allan King, Secretary of May's Drug-stores, are among the applicants for wine-licences at the Brewster Sessions to be held at the Shoreditch Town Hall on March 6. Mr. King's application is for the shop carried on by May's Drug-stores at 60 High Street, Stoke Newington.

Optical Catalogue.—Messrs. J. Raphael & Co., 51 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., have just issued a new edition of their catalogue of opticians' requisites. It comes at an opportune moment when many chemists are taking up this profitable branch to their business. This firm have for years made a speciality of chemists' orders. The list is fully illustrated and comprises all the most modern goods in the spectacle-trade, contains over 260 pages, and is well printed on good paper. Optical instruments other than spectacles, such as telescopes and barometers, in which we notice some good lines, are included.

Primus Printing-frames.—Messrs. W. Butcher & Son, Blackheath, S.E., have submitted to us a new printing-frame which possesses several advantages over the old kinds. It is made in maple wood, which has been found to manufacture nicely, and, while possessing the strength of teak, not to warp. The frame has no projections of any kind upon it, the springs



and their attachments being sunk, with the advantage that the frame lies flat and has not the tendency to slip when laid on a sloping surface. The frames sell at 5*d.* for quarter-plate and 9*d.* for the half-plate size, and are sent out in card-board cases. Another advantage is that the bevel on the front of the frame is very shallow, and is thus not likely to obstruct light from the edge of the photograph. The frames, as will be seen, are saleable at the same price as ordinary frames.

"SANITAS"
EMBROCATION
In bottles to retail at
8d., 1/-, and 2/6.
"SANITAS"
AND OTHER
DISINFECTANTS
SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES (Kingzett's Patents)
6d., 9d., and 1/- each.
PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN
(Kingzett's Patent).
MOTH PAPER, BLOCKS AND CRYSTALS,
WEED DESTROYER, &c., &c.
THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON.
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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
BY ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
TABLE WATERS
ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.

PUREST IN ENGLAND.
BOURNE TABLE WATERS
SODA, SELTZER, LITHIA, POTASH, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, &c.
Supplied in Six Dozen Cases, Carriage Paid, by
Analysis, &c., on Application.
R. M. MILLS & CO., BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE.
West End Agents, WHEATLEY & SONS, 24 South Audley Street, W.
And of all Chemists, Wine Merchants, Hotels, &c.

Several PROSECUTIONS having taken place recently for short weight
SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
it behoves Chemists to see that they have them accurately hand-weighed.
HORA'S P.B.
HAND-WEIGHED GUARANTEED.
PRICE 4/3 PER GROSS,
although having an enormous sale, have never been the subject of a prosecution.
147 MINORIES, LONDON.

LARGE STOCKS OF CASCARA AND BARK PREPARATIONS ALWAYS ON HAND.
CASCARA, B.P. '98
JOHN MOSS & CO.
(THE CALEN MANFG. CO., LD.)
GALEN WORKS, WILSON STREET, LONDON, S.E.

WILCOX & CO.,
83 Mortimer Street, LONDON, W.
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.
FRENCH & GERMAN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. LOWEST PRICES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."
If you aim at perfection, use
Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

Editorial Comments.

Companies and the Professions.

THERE are indications that we are to have at least some attempt at legislation this year towards to the amendment of Company Law. The House of Lords, which has been dallying with the subject for the last three years, seems to be stirred with sudden energy. The familiar Companies Bill, which made its occasional appearances in 1896, 1897, and 1898, has been brought out this year at the earliest possible moment, read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, and three days later that Committee was preparing its Report for the House. Such celerity on the part of the peers is significant. Hitherto, it is understood, the Committee has steadily refused to admit our particular grievance, namely the invasion of pharmacy by unqualified companies, as an anomaly to be remedied by their proposed Companies Amending Bill. Whether further consideration

and greater outside pressure may have induced a change of opinion in this respect remains to be seen; but it is certain that the intervention of the General Medical Council, the persistent representations of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council, the demands embodied in the draft Bill submitted by the British Pharmaceutical Council, and, it may be added, the publicly-expressed views of the Lord Chancellor and of his predecessor in office, have had some effective influence in this direction. That any better method could be chosen of preventing an unfair use of the Joint Stock Companies Act than a clause in an amending Companies' Bill, it is difficult to realise. Nor can we see any better form of such amendment than that suggested by the Irish Society of making the Companies Acts inapplicable to professions or callings for which educational qualification is necessary, unless all the members are themselves qualified.

But whether by a clause in the general Bill, or by means of a special Bill, there is reason to expect that something will be attempted this Session, and it is obvious that legislation applying to the professions as a whole will be a much more serious attack for the companies to resist than a measure promoted by one interested body. Let us reckon up the signs of the times now manifest. There is, first, reason to believe that the General Medical Council have received a satisfactory assurance from the Lord Chancellor that their representations shall have due attention. This assurance we take from an evidently inspired paragraph in the *British Medical Journal*. We know, further, that the two greatest legal authorities of Parliament are convinced of the present unsatisfactory condition of the law. We have evidence that the actively disposed members of the House of Lords are anxious to accomplish something in regard to companies, and as it is doubtful whether they will be able to agree on any general line of policy, they may be driven to adopt an amendment of the law on behalf of the professions as a sort of pot-boiler. Lastly, there is the answer which the Irish Chief Secretary gave to Dr. Tanner on Monday night. "The subject," he said, "appears to be one calling for consideration when any amendment of the law is proposed affecting Great Britain and Ireland as a whole." This is exactly the contrary of what the Select Committee has been saying, but it was probably authorised. Mr. Gerald Balfour could not tell Dr. Tanner when he might expect attention would be given to the matter. "To-morrow, or Never?" asked the persistent doctor, but he got no response; and all through the question-hour the member for Mid-Cork continued to plaintively appeal for "a reply to the last part of the question." The Government will have to reply "to-morrow, or shortly," for the audacity of companies, strengthened by long indifference on the part of the framers and administrators of the law, has shown convincingly that the measures which Parliament has thought necessary to adopt in order to guarantee to the public the value of certain statutory qualifications, are possessed of no meaning in the presence of the facilities for evading them provided by the Companies Acts.

In view of the promising outlook it is surely a little unfortunate that the representatives of pharmacy in this country should have committed themselves to such unreasonable demands as are comprised in the draft Bill. The danger is that a Bill of such a character, brought forward at this moment when some influential authorities are trying to help us, may occasion some embarrassment to those who would be our friends, and will certainly be a cause of rejoicing to our enemies. Its quiet abandonment, and the adoption of a more humble position behind the General Medical Council, seem to be the characteristics of a prudent policy just now.

The Citric-acid Market.

For some weeks past the citric-acid market has been in a peculiar position owing to the scarcity of the raw materials, and it is with reluctance that the makers have gradually advanced their prices, feeling sure as they did so that the Sicilian merchants would also advance *pari passu* their prices for concentrated lemon-juice. It is a matter of common knowledge that the five firms who make citric acid in this country are without adequate supplies of juice, and this fact has no doubt emboldened operators on the other side to demand exorbitant figures for their material.

Since the early days of the Cuban war, when United States makers were compelled to buy juice largely in Europe owing to cessation of Florida supplies, the juice-makers in the South of Europe have been rather bold, so that the present struggle between them and the acid-makers is not without an element of uncertainty. Who will play the waiting game longest? The manufacturers seem to have had the best of it so far, their policy being to buy juice from hand to mouth, and to sell acid to *bonâ-fide* consumers only in small quantities for immediate delivery. We learn on good authority that the lemon-crop in Sicily this year is not inferior to that of last season, but the fact is a smaller quantity of lemon-juice has been produced, whereas the citrate of lime has considerably increased, through the establishment of a number of new factories in Sicily for the manufacture of the article. The stock of old lemon-juice was exhausted some time ago, so dealers had to come to the new production to meet their engagements for early shipment, and this has forced prices for the lemon-juice steadily up to about 2*s.* 6*d.* per pipe beyond the ruling price for citrate of lime. This position was, on the face of it, unsustainable, because the makers of citrate were obliged to pay for crude juice the equivalent of the price for concentrated lemon-juice, while they sold citrate of lime at 2*s.* 6*d.* less. At this juncture a few speculators took advantage of these circumstances and forced prices up, drawing heavily on the unreserved sales for previous engagements both local and abroad. These, however, appear unimportant, and now both lemon-juice and citrate of lime are falling in price, and the decline is likely to continue if the demand from the manufacturers here remains as small as hitherto. This week we hear that lemon-juice is obtainable at 16*l.* 10*s.* per pipe, f.o.b. Messina. Advices from Messina report that the highest price paid last month for lemon-juice was 17*l.* 5*s.* per pipe, f.o.b., and the business done comprised about 900 pipes. The January exports from Messina and Catania were 672 pipes. After prices had receded to 15*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b., there has been a firmer tone, and the last price paid was 16*l.* As regards citrate of lime, about 400 tons were bought in Sicily last month at from 14*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The January exports were about 225 tons.

Poison Regulations Now Binding.

The Privy Council has consented to the regulations for the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons which were approved of by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on January 11. The Order in Council was made on January 31, 1899, by a committee consisting of the Lord President of the Council, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir John Gorst. After reciting section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which declares that—

It is unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons; or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," *unless* such

person is registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and conforms to the regulations which are there set forth, viz.:—

1. That in the keeping of poisons each bottle, vessel, box, or package containing a poison be labelled with the name of the article, and also with some distinctive mark indicating that it contains poison.

2. Also that in the keeping of poisons each poison be kept on one or other of the following systems, viz.:—

(*a*) In a bottle or vessel tied over, capped, locked, or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which bottles or vessels containing ordinary articles are secured in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(*b*) In a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(*c*) In a bottle, vessel, box, or package kept in a room or cupboard set apart for dangerous articles.

3. That in the dispensing and selling of poisons all liniments, embrocations, and lotions containing poison be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article and to any particular instructions for its use) a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally.

It may be noted that conformity with these regulations is a condition for using the title "chemist and druggist" or "pharmaceutical chemist," and their equivalents, while non-conformity with them renders the offender liable, under the 15th section of the Act, to a penalty of 5*l.* on conviction. The regulations appear to be binding only upon those registered under the Pharmacy Act, but it would seem from section 1 that anyone assuming or using the title of chemist and druggist brings himself within the obligation to conform with them; and, as the qualified managers of drug-stores belonging to limited companies are sellers of poisons, they also as individuals must conform to the regulations. While chemists and druggists are putting their houses in order it will be of advantage to have an interchange of trade opinion and experience in regard to the matters involved; therefore,

We offer Five Guineas in Prizes

for suggestions (written on postcards, or, if on letter-paper, on one side only) upon the following essentials of the regulations:—

1. Description of systems of keeping poisons according to clause 1.

2. Drawings or descriptions of bottles, vessels, boxes, or packages which will meet the requirements of clause 2. (If samples of the bottles, &c., are sent to us, we can have them drawn.)

3. Descriptions or samples of dispensing-bottles and labels suitable for liniments, embrocations, and lotions containing poison different from those used for internal medicines and non-poisonous liniments, embrocations, and lotions (clause 3).

4. Suggestions as to how chemists can utilise in a business-promoting manner the regulations specially imposed upon them and not upon their unqualified competitors.

All our subscribers and their employés may compete. Ideas need not necessarily be novel—indeed, descriptions of existing systems, whether for retail or wholesale establishments, are likely to be most useful, as writers can speak of their merits from experience. We have begun to publish suggestions this week (page 291), and we hope that the further response will be prompt and comprehensive.

We shall be very happy to expend the five guineas, but we think it right to say that we reserve to ourselves absolute discretion as to its division, its reduction, or its expansion, according to what we may regard as the value of the remarks or suggestions we receive.

The Rise in Camphor.

We have been keeping our subscribers well posted recently regarding the camphor market, which, in several respects, presents the heaviest business in drug produce of the year, the sales on the London market since the last week in January aggregating fully 50,000*l.* in value, and the advances in prices amount to 30 per cent. When last dealing with this article editorially (*C. & D.* November 26), the statistical position was fully entered into, and no vital change has since occurred in it. It was foreseen that the spring demand for camphor would move the market, and this contingency was constantly kept in view by a few keen buyers, but generally it was felt that the reports of scarcity of the crude material in China and Japan were exaggerated. Events have disproved this theory, and it is now realised that the condition of the camphor industry in Formosa is really bad. On this point we note that a Hong-Kong correspondent of the *Outlook* writes in the last issue (discussing political matters) as follows:—

From Formosa I learn that things are going from bad to worse. The Japanese are obliged to keep close to the few centres where there are garrisons. In the South it is dangerous for foreigners to go beyond the strictest treaty-port limits, and business of all kinds is at a standstill The island commercially has retrograded very considerably since the Japanese annexed it, the whole being in a complete state of anarchy. The murder of Japanese in detail is a daily occurrence, and the long-hoped-for pacification seems to be as far off as ever.

This information goes further than the report referred to in our issue of December 31, page 1062, and it is right that we should notice the statement in regard to it from Professor W. K. Burton, who has been spending some time in the north of Formosa. He finds that excellent progress is being made there, and that more might be made were not wages so high and labour difficult to get. Northern Formosa is by far the more important in regard to camphor; indeed, the exports from the south have been reduced almost to *nil* since the war. As to the south, Professor Burton says it is bad, but not so bad as has been painted. He has traced the bad reports to the individual who originated the reports of atrocities three years ago. "A trader who has been half ruined by the Japanese is naturally," says Professor Burton, "bitter against them, and there is no doubt that the old foreign traders have been treated very badly indeed in the matter of camphor. One of the principal houses in the island is about to close because the embargoes laid on obtaining and exporting have made trade in camphor impossible or unremunerative." Apparently Professor Burton is not at all pessimistic; he is a reliable man, and his report seems to give us the exact truth of the matter—the Japanese are making progress in the north, and the concomitant of that is higher wages. A correspondent of the *Financial News* independently corroborates Professor Burton, stating that:—

Formosa has shown decided progress in her trade and international administration during the year 1898 The natives are apparently increasing in wealth, as their trade has greatly expanded, and the labouring classes have benefited from the great increase in wages. . . . The total trade of the year will probably reach something like 28 000,000 yen. This is about double the amount of trade for 1894—the last year of the Chinese administration in the island. The import and export trade in tea, sugar, oil, and flour is gradually increasing, but camphor, owing to the low prices in the market and high wages, has decreased.

These circumstances are gradually being realised here. We do not doubt that the improved prices for camphor will stimulate production. Since the beginning of the year nearly 8,000 piculs of Chinese and Japanese camphor (over 1 000,000 lbs) have been sold in London, and nine-tenths of the quantity during the past three weeks. The year opened with Chinese at 95*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., nominally, and Japanese 100*s.* On January 14 the market was slack, but the quotations grew

higher during the following week. Buyers of crude still held aloof, and purchases were trifling until the refiners advanced their prices 1*d.* per lb. for the week ending January 28; then a large business was done in Chinese at up to 118*s.* per cwt. and in Japanese up to 126*s.* 6*d.* Refiners put another penny on last week, and for Chinese crude 121*s.* 3*d.* was paid, and 127*s.* 6*d.* for Japanese. The quotations are higher this week, and the refiners' prices a halfpenny higher, bringing the price to the highest point for three years Still further advances are expected, sanguine sellers believing that another 4*d.* per lb. will be added to the present price. A circumstance which gives credence to their prophecy is that although Hamburg received 1,445 chests and 197 tubs of crude camphor from the East last week, German buyers have been in the London market this week as seekers of refined, and they have been unable to get any.

BLACKBURN TRIUMPHANT BUT INCOHERENT.

It would need a very morose soul to grudge the Blackburn chemists their chortle of joy over the Pharmacy Bill, drafted by the Pharmaceutical Council, but unquestionably dictated, devised, and demanded by the chemists of North-East Lancashire. Mr Lord Gifford, to whom we have already attributed such glory as the authorship of such a Bill can convey, would have been more or less than human if he had altogether refrained from testifying to his triumph. He might, perhaps, have maintained his reputation at quite as high a point without using us as a stepping-stone to his fame, or, rather, as a dancing-floor for the relief of his exuberance. We have no objection to his extraordinary demonstration, but we are utterly unable to follow his arguments. He quoted from The Chemist and Druggist, January 28, a paragraph which we venture to think is unanswerable, in opposition to the proposal to surrender the widows' clause. This was published a week before the Bill was announced and when we had no idea that the Council were contemplating the adoption of the Blackburn platform But Mr. Gifford sees in the article evidence of some gross perfidy, and asks his fellow-diners whether there ever was a paragraph "more prolific in lying inuendo" than that one. We should have thought the one thing that could not have been said about that paragraph was that there was any inuendo in it. It seems to us as definite as language can make it. We do not insinuate, we declare, as emphatically as we know how, that Mr. Gifford and his coadjutors in the scheme of giving away one of our most valued possessions for no adequate reason, or for imaginary reasons which they have not attempted to prove, have shown their incompetence for the serious work they have put their hands to.

DISPENSING IN DOCTORS' SURGERIES.

The *Lancet*, in printing a letter by Mr. Glyn-Jones on this subject, says that "the unqualified dispenser is almost as dangerous as the unqualified medical man." Mr. Glyn-Jones puts the case temperately to the medical profession. He says:—"It ought to be easy to enact that the assistant employed by the doctor to dispense should be either a legally-qualified medical man or a chemist. Such an enactment would be not only in the public interest, but would also work greatly to the advantage of the medical profession. It would be difficult to run cheap dispensaries if qualified dispensers had to be employed. If it was required that the dispenser employed should have a legal qualification the demand for qualified medical assistants would be considerably augmented." This suggestion is "a wise one," says our contemporary.

DANGEROUS INCOMPATIBLES.

The *Lancet*, referring to the Johannesburg arsenic and strychnine case, in which a Dr. Brennan has had to defend himself against a charge of incompetence by prescribing liquor arsenicalis and liquor strychninæ in a mixture, draws serious attention to the question as to whether such a combination should be given together in a mixture in a bottle. Of course the alkali of the liquor arsenicalis precipitates the strychnine in the form of the pure alkaloid, and the residue, which may amount to an excessively poisonous dose, may be taken in the last dose in the bottle. We have no hesitation in saying that such a mixture should never be dispensed, although we find it stated in books on dispensing ["The Art of Dispensing" being referred to] that "liquor strychniæ and liquor arsenicalis are sometimes prescribed together. In this form the alkali of the latter precipitates the strychnine, so that a shake-the-bottle label must be used." The risk, we consider, is too great to countenance such a mixture being dispensed. The alkaline solution of arsenic should be kept separate from the strychnine, and the two should be administered separately in equal quantities. The discretion of the public is too variable a factor to be relied upon to seriously observe the notice to shake the bottle in the case of mixtures likely to contain an extremely poisonous sediment. We may add that the use of the liquor arsenici hydrochloridi would obviate all risk of strychnine-poisoning from precipitation.

We are glad that the *Lancet* has called attention to this matter, but our contemporary is in error in suggesting that "The Art of Dispensing" approves of such prescribing. The only reference in the index of the book to this particular combination is page 25, where it is said that "in mixtures of liq. arsenicalis and liq. strychninæ in certain proportions the alkaloid is precipitated . . . the acid solution should preferably be used." The sentence which the *Lancet* quotes was, we understand, used in court as a justification of prescribing the two things together; but the whole teaching of "The Art of Dispensing" is to the contrary, and the section from which we quote is specially devoted to consideration of careless prescribing and how the dispenser should act when the life of the patient may be endangered. It is curious that these passages were not referred to in the Johannesburg court.

The Poison Regulations.

Difficulties and Suggestions.

Any difficulties which our subscribers may meet with in carrying out the letter or spirit of the new poison regulations, which they have solved, or which they may wish to have solved, we shall be glad to hear of. Elsewhere we reprint the regulations and offer prizes for ideas respecting them.

* * * *

Poison Act (185/10) writes:—

I am trying to honestly observe the regulations for the public safety, but am confronted with a difficulty. Many customers bring in wine-bottles, and order ingredients such as spirit of wine, hartshorn, soap liniment, olive oil, and laudanum. Now, as an "external" preparation, must I only put this in a poison-bottle, or can I let customers have it in their own bottles? No one would pay for such a large poison-bottle.

While it is wise to put such articles into hexagonal and fluted bottles, when that cannot be done the retailer will be within the regulations by making the customers' bottles *distinguishable by touch* as the regulations require. This can be done by pasting strips of sand-paper on the bottle, or taking two or three pieces of corrugated packing-paper (three or four corrugations wide) and tying them at intervals apart round the neck. Put a drop of adhesive mucilage at the bottom of each so as to make them adhere to the glass, and tie round the bottle. This renders the bottle distinguishable by touch as the Act requires.

* * * *

Quaker (185/66) writes:—"The transparent blue and actinic-green bottles found on many chemists' shelves are a

failure as regards appearance. They do not reflect any light, so that they appear black. Transparent colonred glass is only coloured when seen by transmitted light. You must get behind the bottles to perceive any colour. Transparent amber bottles also appear nearly black, nnless they have a white article inside, which will reflect some of the yellow light. Cannot some one produce for us a shop poison-bottle made of scarlet opaque opal glass? (A small bottle filled right up with red iodide will give an idea of the appearance I mean.) Such a bottle would reflect red light and add immensely to the elegance of the pharmacy, and be a warning at the same time. Again, many tincture-bottles are unsightly, being coated or only partly full; a milk-white opaque bottle would hide this capitally. Powdered drugs nsually kept in colourless bottles often fade and deteriorate by exposure to light. For these I snggest an opaque opal bottle of some other colonr—say, canary, bright blue, or bright green. The ordinary clear glass bottles could be retained for articles having an attractive appearance, as lozenges, crystals, or bright-coloured articles not affected by light. In some cases, perhaps, it would be convenient to have the back of the bottle made of clear glass, the front being opaque, so that the contents could be seen when required."

* * * *

Mr. Arthnr Stooke, of Sittingbourne, sends us one of his business-cards, on the back of which he has the following annonncement boldly printed with an indiarubber stamp:—

POISONS ACT.
Regulations 1899.
For the public safety, this External Preparation containing

.....

Must now be sold in a "poison-bottle" only.

He sends these to those whose bottles he has changed, in order to obviate such worries as the following first experience of snpplying a poisonous lotion in a poison-bottle:—

Girl: Mother says you must let her have her bottle.
Chemist: I can't, as I've given a poison-bottle in place of it.
Later. Enter Mother, demanding her bottle in which she has always had her lotion—values it far more than the chemist's bottle, and will not be reconciled, but eventually pays for the poison-bottle, so as to get hers back.

We think Mr. Stooke's idea good, and the notice shonld also, where desirable, be used as a label.

* * * *

Doctors are Exempt from the Poisons-regulations. We mention this in reply to *H. H. M.* (186/29), who says: "It is well known that in proportion to the numbers of each in existence, many more mistakes are made in surgeries and dispensaries than in chemists' shops—no doubt many more than are brought to light, as mistakes can be easily hushed up. Poisons are kept in a more lax and careless style in surgeries, and consequently the new regulations would be far more applicable to them. It is cnstomary for out-patients to supply their own bottles when obtaining medicines from hospital-dispensaries, with the result that poisonous lotions and liniments, &c., are put into ordinary medicine-bottles, and are thns a grave source of danger. Conseqnently, if these regulations do not apply to surgeries, &c., little or no good will result from their introduction."

* * * *

The newspaper press appears not to have risen to the importance of the new regulations, but the *Globe* rather cogently remarks "the regulations are a step in the right direction. They will do mnch to prevent accidents, but they will do nothing to prevent murders. It is no use putting the chemist under restrictions when the would-be assassin can get poison enough to kill a regiment from the photographer's next-door. Happily the photographer's poisons are mostly of the sort which science easily traces, but that fact is not due to any care taken by the law." The *Daily Mail* thinks "they should do much to prevent cases of accidental poisoning. These cannot be altogether eliminated while stupid people exist, but legislation has now done its very best" The *Sheffield Telegraph* thinks that, "whilst well adapted for the pnrpose of gnarding against accident, the regulations are sufficiently elastic to serve all purposes."

Festivities.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

The annual dinner of this Association was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on Thursday, February 9. Mr. Councillor Critchley (President) was in the chair, and among the eighty members and guests present were Mr. Edward Evans, jun. (Liverpool), Mr. Rymer Yonng (Warrington), Conncillor Shorrock (Darwen), Drs. Pollard, Cunliffe, and Rigby.

The toast of "The Queen and Royal Family," having been honoured,

Mr. Lomax (Darwen) gave the toast of "The Association," and said it had increased its own membership and had been the means of forming Associations at Darwen, Accrington, Preston, and Burnley. It had discussed several questions with noticeable results, and the Pharmaceutical Conncil had now begnn to move.

Mr. R. L. Gifford (Hon. Secretary) replied, and said they had looked at pharmacy legislation from a common-sense point of view, and he thought they had diagnosed the situation accurately. They had impressed npon chemists that it was their duty to join the parent Society, and upon the Conncil that it was their duty to formulate a policy. The Conncil had now formulated a policy and introduced a Bill which had unhinged some of their minds. They did not expect anything like that for another 50 years. (Laughter.) He explained the Bill, whose great merit, he said, was its simplicity. He nrged that they must consent to the widows' clause going, for if they demanded the establishment of a given principle they mnst be prepared to accept all its consequences. It was well in these cases to know who were their friends and who were not, and in this connection he read the following extract from an organ of free trade in pharmacy:—

And why should chemists be called upon to submit to such a sacrifice as is suggested? If they were purely professional men, paid for their personal services, the result would be inevitable. But nine-tenths of their transactions are pure trade, with as much potential goodwill as other kinds of business possess. This it is proposed to throw away on the remote chance that Parliament will interfere with company competition. There are no doubt many instances in which it is advisable that the concern should be disposed of on the death of its qualified proprietor. But there are none where it would be just to insist on this procedure. And it is an entire mistake to imagine that the existence of this provision in the Act will prejudice the case of chemists *versus* companies in the mind of any intelligent member of Parliament if we should be so fortunate as to get another opportunity for its discussion in either House.*

It would be impossible, said Mr. Gifford, to imagine a paragraph more prolific in lying innuendo than that.

Mr. Councillor Law submitted the toast of "Pharmacy."

Mr. Ed. Evans, jun., in responding, spoke of the energy and good work of the Society, and said that the Council had hitherto been too much governed from the metropolis, and by those who carried on their profession in the metropolis, but now a better condition of things prevailed. If it were true, as one of the journals had said, that nine-tenths of the business of the pharmacist had nothing to do with pharmacy, then the Council had not done what it ought to have done. What was the use of going through severe examinations if only one-tenth of the business concerned the subjects dealt with in the examination? Their position was irresistible. It was that having been compelled by Parliament to pass severe examinations, they should be protected from the competition of unqualified men. He was optimistic enough to think there was a future for the pharmacist, provided he got a little bit of the recognition that was showered upon other professions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Heaton (Burnley) proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," which Mr. Wilkinson (Colne) supported, remarking that The Chemist and Druggist, instead of falling into line with the trade, was raising objections and casting reflections.

Mr. Rymer Young responded to the toast. He defended

* From The Chemist and Druggist, January 28, page 151. The Pharmacy Bill suggestions were made public by The Pharmaceutical Council on February 1.—Ed. *C. & D.*

the Council from the attacks that had been made on it, and said that the West-end was not over-represented, fourteen of the twenty-one members of the Council being sent up from the provinces, and three or four of the remaining seven being chemists in similar circumstances to themselves. Some of the suggestions that had been made to the Council were absurd. For instance, it had been suggested that they should abolish co-operative stores. (Laughter.) The Bill was simply an endeavour to restore the chemist to the original position that he held in 1868, when co-operative store trading was unknown. For himself, he was not going to surrender the widows' clause without securing No. 1 clause at the same time. As to the second clause, it had been urged that this was Utopian, and could not be worked. It had been burlesqued and ridiculed, and they had been asked, "Can you prosecute a grocer for selling Epsom salts?" and so on. Well, in the course of the procedure of the Bill through Parliament, if it ever got there, the Committees would settle those matters on a sliding scale. It was certainly not too much to ask that the dispensing of medicines should be restricted to themselves. Their desire must not be to obtain a trade monopoly, but to protect the public. Mr. Young referred to the existing pharmacy laws in Ireland and the illogical position which resulted therefrom. In defending the past work of the Council Mr. Young contended that the raising of the standard of the entrance examination was the finest thing done for pharmacy in his time.

Mr. W. Holt proposed "The Medical Profession," Drs. Pollard and Rigby responding. Mr. Councillor Shorrock (Darwen) proposed "The Federation of Local Associations," to which Mr. Cowley and Mr. Smith, Secretary (both of Liverpool), replied. "The Visitors" and "The President" were also toasted.

Cambridge Happy.

The *conversazione* and dance held on February 10 under the auspices of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association was a successful and interesting function. In addition to a select programme of instrumental and vocal music, the company were provided with a charming exhibition of botanical specimens, under the care of Mr. A. Shrubbs, and an exhibition of Röntgen rays by Mr. W. H. Hayles. The room had been prettily decorated for the occasion, azaleas and arum lilies, dracænas and ferns, tastefully adorning the recess by the side of the raised platform. Mr. Bernhard S. Campkin (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. O. F. Pink were responsible for this. During the evening songs were rendered by Mesdames Field, S. A. Johnson, Lilian Beale, and Messrs. E. A. Shrubbs, H. E. Philips, E. H. Church, and Harry Spencer. A pianoforte solo was given by Miss Field, a duet for clarionet and piano by Miss Gresty and Mr. J. Wills, and a recitation by Miss Legerton. The musical programme was concluded about 11 o'clock, when dancing was commenced and was kept up till after 1 o'clock.

Newcastle Chemists' Association.

A social was held by the members of this Association on February 8. The proceedings commenced with a lantern-exhibition by Mr. L. Williamson, the remainder of the evening being devoted to songs, recitations, and instrumental selections. These included violin solos by Messrs. J. G. and J. Duncan, songs by Mrs. G. F. Merson, Miss Brown, and Mr. Gray, duet by Messrs. Laurie and J. B. Errington, and a recitation. Mr. F. E. Schofield (Morpeth) presided over a large and representative company, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Dancing at Sheffield.

The second ball of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on February 9. There were 120 guests present, and the arrangements made for their comfort and pleasure were all that could be desired. Messrs. A. R. Fox and C F. Carr acted as M.C.'s, and the stewards were Messrs. G Squire, G. T. W. Newsholme, E C. Exell, and J. B. Pater. Dancing commenced about 8 o'clock, and was continued until two in the morning to the strains of a very efficient band.

Midland Smoker.

The members of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association on February 9 forgot for the nonce the worries of the B.P. and abandoned themselves to the enjoyment of a "smoker." The event took place at the Great Western Hotel under the presidency of Mr. J. Poole, and the attendance was one of the largest on record, including as it did a number of medical gentlemen. A delightful programme had been arranged, and was sustained by the Moseley quartette, Mr. Willis, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. J. Longmore, with Mr. James as accompanist.

Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The annual dinner of this association was held on February 8, at the Exchange Rooms, Birmingham. Mr. T. Selby (President) was in the chair, and Mr. Osborne in the vice-chair. In responding for "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by the Chairman, Mr. T. Wakefield mentioned with satisfaction that the new Pharmacy Bill and the Poisons Regulation Bill had received the sanction of the Privy Council. A telegram of congratulation was despatched to the President of the Society. The other toasts were "The Midland Pharmaceutical Association," proposed by Mr. Osborne, acknowledged by Mr. J. Poole (the President); "The Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association," proposed by Mr. Wakefield, and associated with the name of Mr. W. F. Cox (Hon. Secretary). The speeches were interspersed with musical selections and recitations.

Westminster College Smoker.

A smoking-concert in connection with the Westminster College of Pharmacy was held on February 8 at the Dover Castle Hotel, Great Dover Street. There was a good attendance of both past and present students, Mr. F. C. Ashford being in the chair. Mr. W. H. Wootton, B.Sc., and Mr. Walden (Secretary of the College) were present during the greater part of the proceedings. Songs were given by Messrs. Wynne-Williams, Whitworth, Gilbert, and Mead; pianoforte selections were rendered by Messrs. Appleyard, Sleigb, and Beveridge, and readings and recitations by Messrs. Walden, Drayton, Ashford, Howes, and others. "Auld Lang Syne" closed the proceedings.

Manchester College of Pharmacy.

On February 11 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turner entertained at the Manchester College of Pharmacy a number of students and their friends at a *conversazione* and musical evening. The students and several members of the Manchester Microscopical Society gave an exhibition of botanical specimens, drugs, spectra of various descriptions, the polarimeter and microscopic slides. The cases of lepidoptera were greatly admired. An excellent concert from 7.30 P.M. to 9 P.M. was followed by refreshments and an impromptu musical and variety entertainment by the students.

Bradford and District Chemists' Association.

The members of this Association were, on February 14, entertained to a musical evening by a party under the direction of Mr. Severs. Songs were pleasingly rendered by Miss Severs, while the banjo sketches of Mr. Severs were much appreciated. Recitations were contributed by Mr. Wallbrook, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, for which Mr. Severs was cordially thanked.

Dublin Dance.

At Dublin, on February 9, the third annual dance of the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association was held in the Antient Concert-rooms. Dancing was timed to begin at 9 P.M., but long before that hour the spacious ballroom was well filled by the members and their friends, and when the President led off in the first dance there was scarcely pair-sitting room to be had. The picture was very pleasing, the gay costumes of the ladies forming a pretty blend of colour which was well set off by palms and flags. May's band gave the music, and Messrs. O'Neill catered. A strong committee of management saw to the general arrangements, and Messrs. R. J. Savage, W. McCarthy and J. Tyrie Turner carried them out very successfully.

"The Chemist and Druggist increases in usefulness each year [writes 232/6]. It is to me a marvel how any chemist can do without it." [Who does?]

Legal Reports.

The Apothecaries Act.

On Friday, February 10, at the Whitechapel County Court, Thomas Allen, 247 Commercial Road, E., was summoned before Judge Bacon, at the instance of the Society of Apothecaries, for having contravened the Act of George III. by practising as an apothecary.

Mr. Thomas W. Tyrrell (a solicitor's clerk) deposed that since July last he had attended at defendant's dispensary several times, and defendant sounded him; at times defendant had declared that his liver and heart were bad and given him medicine. Fees of 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* were paid on each occasion. Judge Bacon asked witness if he had taken the medicine, to which he replied he had not, and he produced the lot.

For defendant it was contended that, having acted as assistant to chemists and medical men for ten years or more, all defendant did was to compound and sell medicines, giving his advice gratis. In compounding the medicines he used no poisons which would have rendered him amenable to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and he had acted in conjunction with duly-qualified medical men.

Mr. Turner (for the prosecution): Give me the names of these medical men.

Defendant: I refuse.

Mr. Turner: Was the name of one Costelloe? Has he not been struck off the register?

Defendant: I believe Costelloe has been.

Judge Bacon: The case is clear. A fine of 20*l.* must be inflicted.

Mr. Turner explained that the case had been taken up at the suggestion of a coroner. Costs were allowed to the prosecution.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Eucalyptus Oil.

At the South-Western Police Court last week Mr. E. J. Allgood, chemist, 85 New Park Road, Brixton, was summoned by the Board of Works for selling as eucalyptus oil an inferior oil. A fine of 20*s.* and 16*s.* 6*d.* costs was imposed.

Dilute Acetic Acid as Vinegar.

At Bristol Police Court, on February 8, before Judge Austin and other Magistrates, a tradesman named Briffitt was summoned for having sold vinegar which was not vinegar as demanded, but contained 99·38 per cent. dilute acetic acid and ·62 per cent. colouring-matter.

Mr. Wansborough, for the prosecution, said there had been three or four convictions in that court for selling dilute acetic acid or distilled wood-vinegar as "vinegar," and on the last occasion the case was dismissed, so the present was a test-case. The issue for the Bench was whether, when asked for "vinegar," a person was justified in supplying dilute acetic acid. His contention was that, although the word "vinegar" might possibly be used in relation to that article commercially, it could only be used with qualifying words attached to it. He contended that ordinary vinegar must be produced by fermentation, that produced by the destructive distillation of wood lacking certain properties, such as alcohol and alcohol-derivatives, which were contained in true vinegar. In support of his statement he quoted the "Imperial Dictionary," 1883 edition, and Thorpe's "Applied Chemistry," both of which described vinegar as being the product of fermentation. He then produced the 1885 Pharmacopœia, edited by Dr. Attfield, saying that he purposely did not quote from the 1898 edition, as there had been a case at Birmingham in which Dr. Attfield gave evidence diametrically opposed to what he had said in his 1885 edition of the B.P. There was an appeal, and the Recorder upheld the conviction which had taken place, and in the next edition of the book there was silence as to what vinegar was composed of. No doubt the editor, after what he had said in court, thought he had better leave the matter alone.

Mr. Vachell, for the defence, pointed out that the reason for excluding vinegar from the present edition of the Pharmacopœia was because of the Parliamentary report on food and drugs.

Mr. F. W. Stoddart (public analyst) and Mr. Otto Hehner, F.I.C., who gave evidence for the prosecution, both agreed that vinegar must be produced by acetous fermentation. Vinegar, said Mr. Hehner, was as much a mixture as wine: alcohol was not the only constituent of wine; no more was acetic acid the only constituent of vinegar. Wood-vinegar, however, had been called "vinegar" by way of courtesy for many years.

For the defence Mr. Vachell contended that it would be unjust to convict for selling what witnesses for the prosecution had said was during the greater part of the century known commercially as vinegar. He called Dr. E. H. Cook, analytical and consulting chemist, who stated that distilled wood-vinegar was, in his opinion, "vinegar," and there was nothing injurious in it.

Judge Austin, in giving the decision of the Bench, said the summons would be dismissed. What was demanded was vinegar, and that which was supplied was wood-vinegar, commercially known as vinegar. The varieties of vinegar were several; they might have malt-vinegar or vinegar made from alcohol, cider-vinegar, date-vinegar, and wine-vinegar. It seemed to them that the purchaser who sought to protect himself should ask for that particular species of vinegar which he desired, and if he asked for vinegar pure and simple, it was not an offence against the Act if he was served with something commercially known as vinegar, even though cider or date-vinegar or distilled wood-vinegar. Defendant was allowed five guineas costs.

The Petroleum Act.

The Storage of Petroleum Compositions.

At the Thames Police Court, on February 10, the London County Council summoned the Holzapfels Compositions Company (Limited), for keeping a quantity of petroleum otherwise than in pursuance of the licence given by the local authority. The Council's inspector visited defendants' stores, and was shown 95 gallon-cans of naphtha thinnings and 109 drums of composition for ships' bottoms, the drums being labelled to the effect that the composition contained highly inflammable ingredients, and no naked light should be placed near it. The covers of the steel drums were soldered down and other oils as well as naphtha were used. Dr. F. Clowes, consulting-chemist to the L.C.C., deposed that the compound contained 30 per cent. of light oil. For the defence Mr. F. W. Walker, manager of the company's works at Gateshead-on-Tyne, said there was about 30 per cent. of oil in the composition, 20 per cent. of which flashed under 100 degrees and 10 per cent. over 100 degrees. The residue was pigment, linseed oil and other matter. The company were licensed at Gateshead to keep petroleum. Mr. Horace Avory for the prosecution quoted the case of the "Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Armson" in support of his case, but the Magistrate (Mr. Dickinson) was of opinion that the composition did not come within the definition of "petroleum" as set out in section 3 of the Act, and dismissed the summons.

Patent-medicine Pamphlets.

In the Official Referee's Court of the Chancery Division, Mr. Hemming, Q.C., has been engaged the whole of this week in the continued hearing of the action of the C. A. Vogeler Co. *v.* Hockstra, for damages for breach of contract to print some million pamphlets entitled "Household Hints" for advertising proprietary medicine. The defendant and his witnesses being Dutch, an interpreter was employed. Defendant's evidence was that he had had an interview with the plaintiffs prior to making the contract, and the pamphlet then agreed on as the standard was "On the Road to Health and Happiness." In cross-examination, he admitted subsequently receiving initialed copies of "Household Hints," but, as he believed that the contract was based on the other work, he imagined it a slip on the plaintiffs' part, and, therefore, took no notice. Mr. Sinton afterwards addressed the learned Referee at considerable length on defendant's behalf. He urged that the reason that the standard was not maintained was the fault of the blocks supplied by the plaintiffs. The paper used was actually better than that of either standard. The hearing is not yet concluded.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Templar Edward Malins, Woodville Road, Cardiff, Glam., Chemist, &c.

At the Town-hall, Cardiff, on February 11, this debtor underwent his first public examination. In the course of the proceedings debtor stated that he commenced business as a chemist and cycle-dealer in 1895. Up to September he was solvent, but since then he had lost 704*l.* This was caused by selling machines by auction, by endeavouring to float a limited company, and by depreciation. The Official Receiver asked for an amended deficiency-account, which was ordered to be furnished, together with a cash and trading account for 1898, and the case stands adjourned.

Re Frank Ferniaugh Blankley, Chatteris, Cambs, Chemist and Druggist.

This debtor appeared for his public examination before the Peterborough Registrar on February 10. The causes of insolvency in the Official Receiver's observations were stated to be "ill-health of debtor and his wife and bad trade." In reply to questions by the Official Receiver debtor said he started business in 1894. His father paid 120*l* for him, of which sum he paid back 40*l* last September or October. Last year he purchased a house for 550*l.*, of which he had paid 55*l.* down as deposit. He first began to borrow money at the beginning of last year, and gave details of various sums which he had received from Mr. Solomon Barren, the Provincial Union, and his brother, who is also a chemist. He had kept a ledger, a day-book, and a book showing the money he had received daily, but he had kept no profit and loss account. When he bought the house he thought he had a good prospect of paying for it. His business had fallen off because he had been ill. He had never prepared a balance-sheet, and did not think he could prepare a deficiency-account because his books were not sufficient to enable him to do so. The examination was closed.

Re James Brigstocke, 25 King Street, Carmarthen, Chemist.

Under this failure accounts have been filed, disclosing gross liabilities 796*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, of which 662*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* is unsecured, and assets amounting to 280*l.* 12*s.* 11*d* The debtor alleges his failure to be due to falling-off in business during the past three years, and ill-health. From the Official Receiver's observations it appears that debtor commenced business in September, 1869, with a capital of about 400*l.* The premises are held by him under a 21-years lease at 26*l.* per annum, which lease, together with goodwill, he values at 75*l.* He has kept the usual books of account, but his cash-book has not been posted for upwards of two years. His creditors-ledger is also imperfectly written up. His bank-book shows an average turnover for the last three years of 480*l.* A creditor shown as partly secured holds a policy of insurance for 500*l.* with profits. Of the unsecured liabilities about 200*l.* are in respect of moneys borrowed from six persons. The whole of the household furniture is claimed by bankrupt's wife as having been purchased by her from moneys advanced by the trustees under her marriage settlement. The deficiency-account shows three years' profits at 100*l.* per annum, whereas household expenses are placed for the same period at 130*l.* per annum. The other items are:—Bad debts, 2*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; depreciation in stock, &c., 201*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; insurances paid, 50*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; interest on borrowed moneys, 50*l.*

Re William Henry Wheeldon, High Street, Henley-in-Arden, Chemist.

This debtor made application for his discharge before Judge Ingham at the Warwick County Court on February 9. The receiving-order was made in January, 1896, on the debtor's own petition, and the public examination was concluded in the following March. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities amounting to 777*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and assets 229*l.* 2*s* 4*d.* The debtor started in business at Kingston with 800*l* borrowed capital. In July, 1892, he executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors, under which they received a composition of 3*s.* 0½*d.* in the pound. The principal creditor was the gentleman from whom debtor purchased the business. That gentleman's proof amounted to 550*l.* Debtor was formerly his manager, and the business was sold to him on such terms that the business was paralysed. Apart from that debt the liabilities were exceedingly small. Discharge was suspended for two years, his Honour remarking that debtor had failed on a previous occasion and only paid his creditors 3*s.* in the pound.

Re John Joseph Laws, 14 Greyhound Lane, Streatham Common, Surrey, Chemist and Druggist.

The receiving-order in this case was made in October last, on the debtor's own petition, and the Official Receiver and trustee has declared a dividend and issued notices to the creditors that it is his intention to apply to the Board of Trade for his release. The net realisation of the estate amounted to 120*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, as against 190*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, the amount at which the bankrupt had valued it. The costs, including payments to preferential creditors of 42*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* and a dividend of 3*s.* 9*d.* in the pound payable to twenty-one creditors in respect of proofs amounting to 245*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which amounts to 45*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, left a balance in hand of 18*s.* 1*d.* The Official Receiver, in his remarks, states that the bankrupt overestimated the value of his stock and trade-fixtures, the business, sold as a going concern, only realising 120*l.* He was unable to obtain anything for the alleged "goodwill." Nearly the whole of the furniture was claimed by the bankrupt's wife, the portion belonging to the bankrupt being sold for 1*l.* 10*s.*

Re Thomas Houston Brady and William Pemberton (trading as the Grosvenor Chemical Company), 110 Collingtree Road, Belfast, Manufacturing Chemists.

The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bentall & Co., Maldon	9	0	0
Brady, John, Belfast	32	0	0
Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich ...	12	9	0
Carter, J. Harrison, Dunstable	8	11	3
Cartwright & Rattray, Hyde	7	14	4
Cundall, R., & Sons (Limited), Shipley ...	30	0	0
Finlay, A., Belfast	9	15	2
Jardine, Miss Elizabeth J., Dromore ...	180	0	0
McCammon & Sprott, Portadown ...	12	0	0
McCaw, Stevenson & Orr, Belfast ...	20	0	0
Oxley, William, & Co., Manchester ...	6	6	0
Pemberton, Mrs., Belfast	34	0	0
Petty & Sons, Leeds	11	19	0
Spicer Brothers (Limited), London ...	6	13	0
Stenys, James A., Ashton-under-Lyne ...	22	11	0
Wallace, John, Belfast	101	3	4

Re W. A. C. Droege, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, Wholesale Druggist.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, the public examination of this debtor, who has filed accounts showing liabilities 1,632*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and no available assets, took place.

Under examination by Mr. Hough, the debtor stated that he was formerly a partner in the firm of Wm. Droege & Co., wholesale druggists, 14 Upper Thames Street. He entered into partnership, in January, 1896, with Mr. Robt Ferber, who provided a capital of 4,000*l* Witness introduced no capital, but he had experience of the business, and it was agreed that the profits should be equally divided. In June, 1897, differences arose between them, and Mr. Ferber gradually assumed control of the business Witness had not been to the office since last May. In that month his partner commenced an action against him for a dissolution of the partnership, and an order had been made thereunder for a dissolution as from January 1, 1898, Mr. Ferber being appointed receiver of the partnership assets. The order further provided that witness should have the export branch of the business and his partner the home trade. They were each debarred from interfering for fourteen years with one another's customers. In October, 1897, witness assisted in promoting the Reflex Advertising Syndicate, and in connection therewith he became indebted to a Mr. Stuart. As security for that debt he handed over to that gentleman seven bottles of otto of rose belonging to the partnership estate. He did not ask the consent of his partner

before giving that security, but he informed him of the transaction when stock was taken at the end of the year, and no objection was then raised. He ascribed his failure to the action taken to dissolve the partnership, to law-costs, interest charged on borrowed money, and to general excess of expenditure over income.

Mr. Shakespeare, on behalf of Mr. Ferber, examined the debtor regarding his expenditure, and the examination was eventually ordered to be concluded.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Arnold, J. C., and **Flax, J.,** under the style of Jacques Flax & J. C. Arnold, Eastbourne, surgeon-dentists.

Jefferson, G. A., and **Bird, J.,** under the style of Jefferson, Bird & Co., Rhyl, mineral-water manufacturers, &c.

Nicholson, E., Price, C. H., Walls, W., and **Smithson, T. K.,** under the style of the Ripon and Claro Varnish Company, Ripon, varnish, paint, and colour manufacturers; so far as regards T. K. Smithson.

Swaine, C. A., and **Haigh, S.,** under the style of W. P. England & Co., Huddersfield, drysalters.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Ross, Albert, Norton Malton, drug-store keeper. Trustee, William Cooper, Malton, auctioneer. Dated February 7; filed February 8. liabilities unsecured, 470*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; estimated net assets, 270*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors :—

	£	s.	d.
Harrison & Wade, Leeds	10	0	0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds	33	0	0
Hitching, William, Norton	36	0	0
Ross, Mrs., Norton	233	0	0
Southall Brothers, Birmingham	15	0	0
Bankers' claim	75	0	0

Weldon, George, 84 Brompton Road, M.D. Trustee, J. Singleton, Staple Inn, accountant. Dated February 9; filed February 9. Liabilities unsecured, 3,573*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 3,573*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Deed of arrangement with a view to payment of creditors in full, debtor covenanting to pay trustee by four quarterly instalments, commencing July 15, 1899, one-half of his gross receipts of income for the year until all aforesaid creditors be paid. The following are scheduled as creditors :—

	£	s.	d.
Bennett & Co., London	483	0	0
Harrod's Stores (Limited), London	61	0	0
Jay, D., London	243	0	0
Joyce & Matthews, London	155	0	0
Lewis, S., London	232	0	0
Mackintosh, Hugh, London	40	0	0
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London	357	0	0
Scott Binden, Dublin	1,079	0	0
Sergeant, —, London	30	0	0
Standen & Co., London	41	0	0
Bankers' claims	848	0	0

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Anyone who objects to the registration of a trade-mark must address the Comptroller-General, Patent Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., within a month of the date of publication.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," January* 25, 1899.)

Japanese picture-design; for chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research and anti-corrosives. By A. Karberg & Co., 5 East India Avenue, E.C., merchants. 209,309.

Combination of devices (the essential particular) consisting of an elephant lifting a gate, the whole enclosed in a circle, and wording; for horse and cattle oils. By H. W. Dunlop, Reading, Berkshire, coal and corn merchant. 213,945.

"Cedol"; for a chemical substance used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. By Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), 64 Cannon Street, E.C., manufacturing chemists. 218,366.

"Pipo"; for bird and poultry medicines. By R. G. Brizell, Fairfield, Liverpool, poultry specialist. 219,098.

Design of label giving directions and dose for the use of Dale's remedy for epilepsy. The essential particulars are the device, the word "Imperatine," and the copy-written signature "J. Gilbert Dale"; for a medicine for epilepsy, fits, or falling sickness. By J. G. Dale, Hanley, wholesale grocer. 218,438.

"Mephiscope"; for philosophical instruments and apparatus. By C. Raleigh, 58 Chancery Lane, mechanical engineer. 219,171.

"Solio"; for photographic apparatus. By Kodak (Limited), 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., manufacturers. 219,362.

"Corma"; for horological instruments. By J. Klauber, Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C., merchant. 216,766.

Design of two labels, one representing an olive-grove and seascape, the other an olive-branch, and wording in French, with the signature of the applicants. The essential particular is the combination of devices and the copy of the written signature; for olive oil. By J. & E. Karsenty, fils et Cie., Marseilles, merchants. 217,983.

Device (the essential particular) representing a mountain-climber standing on the summit of a mountain, with companion below, the word "Ozone" being in the background; for a powder for the preparation of a non-alcoholic, effervescing beverage. By W. M. Crofts, Leicester, wholesale grocer. 218,533.

Device (the essential particular) of label, showing the Kurhaus bath and springs, with the word "Kronthal" and other wording; for a natural mineral water. By the Kronthal Company (Limited), 53 Berners Street, W., mineral-water merchants. 217,541.

"Hyssop"; for mineral and aërated waters. By G. W. J. Allen, Lennox Street, Birmingham, mineral-water manufacturer. 219,142.

Design of two crossed base-ball bats enclosed in a circle; for perfumed soap. By the Milton Chemical Company, Glasgow, soap and chemical manufacturers. 218,654.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," February* 1, 1899.)

Picture of harlequin; for a mineral and a non-mineral dye. By E. Crawshaw, 80 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, E.C., manufacturing chemist. 207,295 and 207,296.

Device representing the hyssop-plant; for soaps and soap compounds, and for metal-polish, furniture-cream, plate-powder, &c. By T. Hedley & Co. (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne, soap manufacturers. 219,551 and 219,553.

Combination of devices (the essential particular) representing a star enclosing a circle of bottles and wording "Digestine"; for medicines. By Watson & Wates, 93 Leadenhall Street, E.C., homœopathic-medicine manufacturers. 219,463.

Picture of sheep inside a bottle; for chemical substances, and for a fluid preparation from mutton. By A. Bate, Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C., merchant. 218,541 and 218,542.

"Faorine"; for a pill. By L. A. Cohen, 49 Tavistock Square, W.C., merchant. 218,736.

Design of pyramid enclosed in circle and wording; for calf-lymph for vaccination. By the British Calf-vaccine Institution, 12 and 16 Coleman Street, E.C., dealers in medical goods. 217,981.

"Bozanaline"; for a detergent. By A. C. Granville, Waltham Cross, merchant. 215,983.

"Greece is a large olive-oil producing country. Up to the present time most of the pressing was done in a primitive manner by hand-presses. Recently, however, machinery has been imported for a factory at Doliana and a factory in San Giovanni, near Athens, where the pressing will be done by steam-presses." Thus an American paper, which urges American manufacturers to provide such steam-presses.

The Pharmacy Bill.—A writer in the *Grocer* remarks regarding the Pharmacy Bill that, in the absence of a definition of "medicines," it is very hard to say what an ingenious magistrate might not be able to include under such a term. Spices, salt, sugar, tea, coffee—all have their medicinal uses, and if we were to take as a medicine everything which appears in the British Pharmacopœia, we should find this latest attempt at an extension of legal monopoly, if successful, would prove a most unwarrantable interference with ordinary trade. . . . This new move of the chemists will require very careful watching.

New Companies & Company News.

Perth and District Aërated-water Manufacturers' and Bottlers' Trade Defence Association (Limited) — Registered in Edinburgh as a guarantee company.

H. Rowe (Limited). — Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of an extractor of teeth and maker and fitter of artificial teeth carried on by Henry Rowe, at Albion Road, Newtown, New Mills, Derbyshire. Henry Rowe is the permanent governing director.

A Warsaw Pharmaceutical Company.—On November 20, 1898, the Russian Government sanctioned the registration of the Warsaw Pharmaceutical Supplies Company (formerly Ludwig Spiess & Sohn), with a capital of 500,000r. The founders of the company are the Warsaw merchants, Yilde Ludwig Spiess and Ivan Koslowski.

H. May & Co. (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of "H. May & Co.," to adopt an agreement with Thomas J. Paice, and to manufacture washing-powders. The first directors are S. O. Henn Collins, Frederick J. Warren, and Richard H. Douglass. Registered office, 15 Fakenham Street, Goodinge Road, N.

Sandell Films and Plates (Limited). — Capital 10,000*l*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of the Sandell Works Company (Limited), to adopt an agreement with Ernest R. Frere, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in "Sandell Plates and Films," and other photographic materials and apparatus. The first directors are Thomas Smith, Samuel T. Williamson, Charles H. Williamson, and Herbert J. Martin.

J. L. Newbigin & Son (Limited).—Capital 5 000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist, druggist, analyst and mineral-water manufacturer carried on by James L. Newbigin, at Alnwick, Northumberland. The first subscribers (each with one share):—are James L. Newbigin, chemist and druggist, Mrs. Emma Newbigin, the Misses Emma, Florence, Hilda, and Alice M. S. Newbigin, all of Greenbatt House, Alnwick; Lesslie Newbigin, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mrs. Mary Newbigin, of 21 Narrowgate, Alnwick.

Dr. Griffin Sure Rheumatic-cure Company (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture, sell, and deal in the remedy known as "Dr. Griffin's Sure Rheumatic-cure." The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—H. Montague Corarey, clerk; Ralph B. Cannings, clerk; Alfred W. Read, clerk; John R. Pakeman, solicitor; John E. Simister, clerk, and Percy J. Pakeman, clerk, all of 11 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.; William R. Foster, 2 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C., accountant. Registered without articles of association.

Bowman-Smith (Limited). — Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist, druggist, general medical storekeeper, artificial-teeth manufacturer, and general dental operator, carried on by Alfred Bowman-Smith at 46 Erleigh Road, Redlands, Reading. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—A. Bowman-Smith, chemist, and Mrs. A. Bowman-Smith, Shandon, Alexandra Road, Reading; Arthur H. Smith, dentist's assistant, Mrs. Ann Smith, and Miss Ellen G. Smith, Shirley Lodge, Reading; Henry J. Hart, ironmonger, and Mrs. H. J. Hart, Chediston, Upper Redlands Road, Reading. Alfred Bowman-Smith is the first director.

Anglo-Saxon Mineral-water Syndicate (Limited). —Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of mineral-water and syphon manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, and wholesale druggists carried on by Christian F. F. P. Uhlmann, Edward Keutgen and Theodor Zeitz, as "The Anglo-Saxon Mineral-water Company." The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—C. F. F. P. Uhlmann, 13 and 14 London Wall, E.C., merchant; T. Zeitz, 21 Lime Street, E.C., merchant; E. Keutgen, 207 Pentonville Road, N., aërated-water manufacturer; Probyn Dighton, 10 Southwark Street, S.E., auctioner; George W. Ulehille, 94 Abingdon Road, Kensington, mining agent; Frank Hill, Portsmouth Hotel, London Bridge, S.E., gentleman; William J. Williams, Wigmore Lodge, Kimberley Park, Falmouth, licensed victualler. Registered without articles of association.

Hague Drug Company (Limited).—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a cash chemist, druggist, and drysalter, carried on as "C. H. Hague," at 194 Guide Lane, Hooley Hill, Lancashire. The first subscribers are:—Albert Hague, 75 Stanhope Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, chemist's assistant (100 shares); Charles H. Hague, 194 Guide Lane, Hooley Hill, Lancashire, wholesale druggist (100 shares); Mary Hague, 75 Stanhope Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, chemist's assistant (95 shares); Charles Hague, 75 Stanhope Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, gentleman (1 share); John O. Gardner, 5 Witham Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, insurance agent (2 shares); Mary A. Hague, 75 Stanhope Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, housewife (1 share); James Sowrey, 5 Mary Street, Harpurhey, Manchester, chemist by examination (1 share). Charles H. Hague is the managing director. Registered office, 194 Guide Lane, Hooley Hill, Lancashire.

Norddeutsche Chemische Fabrik in Harburg. — The capital of this company has been increased by 500,000m. to 1,100,000m.

Eglinton Chemical Company (Limited).—A meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at Reid & Mair's, 40 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.A., on March 17, for an account of the winding-up.

W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited). — The directors recommend a final dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended December 31 last, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 10 per cent. for the year.

The Borax Company (Limited).—In the Court of Appeal, on Thursday, Mr. A. Foster appealed from an order of Mr. Justice Wright sanctioning a scheme for the reconstruction of the company, one of the main points of which was the reduction of the capital of the company from 1,000,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* The appellant contended that the scheme as sanctioned was prejudicial to the interest of debenture-holders, and asked that it might be modified in certain respects. The application was heard and dismissed with costs.

Business Changes.

Mr. R. C. Tween, of Saffron Walden, has purchased the business of the late Mr. E. C. Short at Bushey Heath, Watford, Herts.

Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane, chemist and druggist, from Glasgow, has taken over the business of Mr. J. R. MacRossen, at 19 East High Street, Forfar.

Messrs. Brook, Parker & Co. have taken over the business of wholesale druggists' sundriesmen lately carried on by Messrs. Wilson & Co. at Manchester Road, Bradford.

Mr. G. W. Overend, pharmaceutical chemist, late with Messrs. T. G. Gibbons & Son, pharmaceutical and analytical chemists, Market Street, Manchester, has just opened a new pharmacy at 135 Harehills Road, Leeds.

Mr. William Lamont, chemist and druggist, High Street, Brechin, will shortly remove to more commodious premises, which he is fitting out in good style, on a better site a few doors from his present pharmacy.

The chemists' and druggists' business at Woodstock carried on for the past eight years by Mr. H. J. Heyhoe has just been taken over by Mr. F. G. Gudgen, late of 228 High Road, Chiswick. Mr. Heyhoe, has taken a business at Fakenham. Previous to leaving Woodstock, Mr. Heyhoe was presented with a handsome marble clock together with a massive pair of bronzes, by the Members of the Woodstock and District Conservative Club.

Westminster Wisdom.

Irish Company-pharmacy.

In the House of Commons on Monday night (February 13), Dr. Tanner asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he was aware that persons convicted of offences under the Pharmacy Acts could place and had placed themselves outside these Acts through their incorporation under the Companies Acts, and whether companies could be registered to do acts for which qualification by education and examination was required by Parliament. And whether the Government would take into account and remedy these grievances complained of by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Mr. Gerald Balfour: The matter complained of formed the subject last year of a correspondence between the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Companies Acts Amendment Bill. The subject appears to be one calling for consideration when any amendment of the law is proposed affecting Great Britain and Ireland as a whole.

Dr. Tanner: When may we expect that attention will be given to the matter?

Mr. Gerald Balfour: I cannot say.

Dr. Tanner: To-morrow, or never?

No answer was given.

Illicit Commission.

The Lord Chief Justice, in the course of a speech at Kingston on Saturday, when opening the new Technical School there, dealt with the evils of company-promoting and the giving of commissions in connection therewith. He said it was absolutely necessary that the question of illicit commissions should be fully inquired into, and he was going to bring a Bill this very Session into Parliament dealing with that subject. He was forced to do this by his knowledge of the canker this system of commissions was—a canker most prejudicial to the interests of the honest trader.

Companies and Medical Practice.

The *British Medical Journal* says there is "every reason to hope" that something will be done this Session in the way of amending the Companies Acts to prevent their employment as a means of evading the Medical and similar Acts. The small committee appointed by the General Medical Council to endeavour to procure some amendment of the law in this direction has very recently had an interview with the Lord Chancellor. The *B.M.J.* understands that the interview was on the whole satisfactory, but nothing definite can as yet be said as to the form which the suggested legislation is likely to take.

The Companies Bill.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, February 10, the Earl of Dudley moved the second reading of the Companies Bill, which he explained was the same Bill which their lordships had read a second time and referred to a committee during the last three Sessions. The evidence taken by the committee was now closed, and he trusted that before long the committee would be able to report to their lordships. The Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee constituted as follows:—The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Belper, Lord Wolverton, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Macnaghten, Viscount Galway, Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Shand, Lord Farrer, Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford, and Lord Aldenham; the committee met on Monday, and the Lord Chancellor was chosen chairman. The deliberations were conducted in private, the sitting being occupied with the consideration of a draft report, which is expected very shortly.

Patent-laws of the Chief Countries.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday (February 14) Mr. Cawley asked the President of the Board of Trade whether a patent expiring in either France, Germany, or the U.S. must simultaneously expire in the other two countries, while in the U.K. the same patent might afterwards run on to the end of its term, notwithstanding that it had ceased to exist in the aforesaid countries.

Mr. Ritchie: I think that the hon. member's question is founded upon some misapprehension of the existing position of this subject. In the U.K. the duration of a patent is not affected by the expiry of a patent for the same invention in any other State. There appears, however, to be no difference in this respect between the law in this country and the laws which have been in force in Germany for many years past, and in the U.S since January 1, 1898. According to the old French law the duration of a patent in France could not exceed that of a patent for the same invention obtained abroad; but by the Protocol of the International Convention signed at Brussels in December, 1897, the several States of the Union, including France, agreed that patents in those States should be independent of the patents for the same invention obtained in other States.

Private Members' Bills.

Perhaps the most important of the Bills introduced so far by private members is the one-clause measure drafted by Mr. Reckitt, and supported by Mr. Ure and others, to amend the Petroleum Act by raising the flash-point from 73° to 100°, as recommended by the Committee last year. It is understood that the Government Bill to amend the Petroleum Acts will not deal with the flash-point at all, but it is difficult to suppose that the Home Office will commit itself to an opposition to Mr. Reckitt's proposal. The second reading of this Bill is set down for March 15. Sir John Lubbock and Sir Charles Dilke reintroduce their Early-closing Bills. Sir John Lubbock's Bill is supported by Mr. Cameron Corbett, Dr. Farquharson, Mr Fenwick, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Field, Mr Kearley, and Sir Francis Powell; while Sir Charles Dilke's backers are Mr. John Burns, Dr. Clark, Mr. Clough, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Duckworth, Mr. Field, Mr. Flower, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Steadman, and Mr. Tennant. A University Degrees Bill, which proposes to regulate the use of such degrees in the United Kingdom, is presented by Mr. J. W. Sidebotham, Mr. Carson, Dr. Farquharson, Sir W. Houldsworth, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. MacNeil, and Sir W. Priestly. Mr. Holland and other members desire to extend the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act to agricultural labourers.

Food-adulteration and Petroleum-legislation.

A deputation from the Federation of Grocers' Associations waited upon Mr. W. H. Long, the President of the Board of Agriculture, on Thursday, with reference to certain amendments to Mr. Long's Food and Drugs Act Amendment Bill. Mr. G. Whitely, M.P., introduced the deputation, and Mr. W. Findlater, M.A. (Dublin), Councillor Shirley (Bristol), and Mr. Councillor R. Corbett Jarvis (Birmingham) supported the Federation's suggestions, which, amongst other things, would provide for increased power to Somerset House, the examination of candidates for the post of public analyst, and improvements in dealing with summonses.

Mr. Long, in reply, mentioned that it had been decided that his Bill and the one drafted by the Local Government Board should be amalgamated. There could be no doubt that fraud was largely practised in the sale of foods and drugs, due not so much to the weakness of legislation as to the want of uniformity in administration. The Board did not wish to interfere with any legitimate trade, but it insisted upon articles being sold as the law prescribed.

Later in the afternoon the deputation was received by Mr. Jesse Collings on the question of petroleum-legislation. Several members of the deputation urged that the flash-point in oil was safe enough at present. If it were raised it would not do away with careless handling, uncleanliness, and rickety furniture. Defective lamps, principally of foreign manufacture, were, it was contended, responsible for many accidents. If the trade were harassed by oppressive legislation, respectable traders would sever their connection with it.

Mr. Collings, in reply, promised to give the deputation's suggestions the most careful consideration. He agreed with much that had been said. Referring to the growing magnitude of the trade, he mentioned that whereas in 1871, when the Act was passed, the quantity of petroleum imported into the United Kingdom averaged 284 gallons per 1,000 of the population, it was 4,187 gallons per 1,000 in 1894.

An Apothecaries'-Hall Mystery.

On Wednesday advertisements appeared in London newspapers as follows:—

"Of immediate importance—Will the gentleman who purchased at the Apothecaries' Hall some ipecacuanha wine last evening, about 6 o'clock, communicate immediately with the Superintendent, Apothecaries Hall, E.C.?"

Only one paper in the morning made any comment upon this strange advertisement, and that was the *Daily Graphic*, which suggested that the authorities at Apothecaries' Hall would not be so anxious to get back a bottle which was supposed to contain ipecacuanha wine unless some grave mistake had been made. During the day the superintendent was besieged by reporters from various newspapers anxious to learn the details. The *Evening News*, in order to get ahead of its contemporaries, adopted a ruse which can scarcely commend itself to conscientious people. A lady representative of the paper called at the hall and stated (falsely, of course) that she was a governess in the employ of a gentleman in the suburbs. That gentleman, she said, had the previous night purchased a bottle of ipecacuanha wine. Having seen the advertisement in the morning papers, he had sent her to make inquiries as to what was the matter. This lady was told that at about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening a gentleman called in for a bottle of wine, which was placed on the counter at the side of another bottle which was also labelled ipecacuanha wine. This bottle, however, did not contain ipecacuanha wine, and in the hurry of business they did not notice that he took the wrong bottle. Shortly after, however, the mistake was discovered, and they at once sent the advertisement to the papers. The lady was told that the bottle contained a liquid which, if taken in large quantities, might be injurious, but they declined to say what it really was. A representative of The Chemist and Druggist, who called on Wednesday afternoon, was told by the superintendent very politely that he must decline to say anything on the matter. They had made no mistake, and there was no need for such a sensation to be made out of nothing. On inquiry late on Thursday the superintendent told our representative that it was not thought necessary to say whether the gentleman had been found or not. We have good reason for saying, however, that on Wednesday afternoon the gentleman called with the bottle, which he had not opened.

Marriages.

Grimble—Manton.—At Boston, Lincs, on February 7, Albert Grimble, of the firm of Grimble & Kent, chemists, Boston, to Hannah Mary, eldest daughter of the late Superintendent Thomas Manton.

Jones—Morgan.—At Llanwyddelan, on February 3, David Jones, chemist, Towyn, to Ellen Winifred, youngest daughter of Mrs Morgan, Llanwyddelan.

Pratt—Bignell.—On February 8, at the parish church, Saltash, Charles A. Pratt, chemist and druggist, Saltash to Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. G. C. Bignell, F.C.S., Saltash.

Robertson—Guthrie.—At Thacker's Hotel, Dundee, on February 8, by the Rev. David Barran, J. W. Robertson, chemist, Hawkhill, Dundee, to Lizzie, only daughter of Mr G. W. Guthrie.

Deaths.

North.—At Exeter, on February 12, Mr. Thomas Henry North, chemist and druggist. Aged 51. Mr. North was manager of the establishment of Messrs. Stone & Son, chemists, Fore Street, and had been connected with that firm for twenty-five years. He died very suddenly while sitting smoking in the drawing-room of his residence, and an inquest was held on February 14, at which a medical man said death was due to syncope.

Taylor.—At Leeds, on February 13, Mr. Benjamin Taylor. Aged 64. Mr. Taylor served his apprenticeship as chemist and druggist with Mr. John Land, in the Briggate, and upon that gentleman retiring Mr. Taylor purchased the business, which he afterwards sold to Mr. T. Priest. Mr Taylor then entered the wholesale trade in partnership with the late Mr. Fletcher. The business was given up about eight years ago.

Correspondence.

In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

Notice to Correspondents.

Phellandrene in Eucalyptus Oils.

Sir,—In The Chemist and Druggist of November 19, 1898, page 832, appears a report of the meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, wherein Mr. Thomas Dunlop in his paper mentions us in reference to the colour-reaction given by eucalyptus oils with the nitrite test, and quotes us as saying that the oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus* does not give the emerald-green colour with this test. In parenthesis you write, "We should say that Baker and Smith are wrong, or have been wrongly reported." We would like to reply to your remark, not that we object to the statement, but that we may be able to give your readers the result of our researches in reference to this colour-reaction. We presume that Mr. Dunlop refers to the remark made incidentally by us in our paper on the oil of the "Grey Gum," *Eucalyptus punctata* (Proc. Roy. Soc., N.S.W., September 1, 1897, page 269), as we are not aware of any other statement emanating from us in this direction. Not attaching any importance to this colour-reaction, we did not state our method of applying the nitrite test for the detection of phellandrene in eucalyptus oils, although we do so in our paper "On the Stringybark Trees of New South Wales, especially in regard to their essential oils" (Proc. Roy. Soc., N.S.W., July 6, 1898, page 113). In this paper we also criticise the sp.-gr. test for eucalyptus oils as given in the new Pharmacopœia. By our method of using the nitrite test our sample of *E Globulus* oil did not give an emerald-green colour; even when applying the method recommended in the Pharmacopœia the oil only became of a dull-green colour, most probably for the reason that the sample was pure, it having been forwarded to us by the Tasmanian Platypus Brand Company. The reason for this assumption will appear later. We presume, however, that the object of applying this test is to enable one to determine the oil of *E. Globulus* from others on the market: and thus to arrive at the conclusion that an oil giving this emerald-green colour is one of good quality, and thus rich in eucalyptol. We wish to say at once that for this purpose the test is absolutely useless; an oil containing no eucalyptol gives this emerald-green colour far more brilliant in tint than can be obtained from good oils like *E. Globulus*, while some oils rich in eucalyptol do not become green at all, although containing no phellandrene. We have, so far, obtained the oils from over fifty distinct species of eucalyptus, true to name, growing in New South Wales; these were collected under our own supervision, principally by the Museum collector, and distilled by us in the experimental plant erected for the purpose; every precaution has been taken and complete botanical material preserved. We hope to have the results ready for publication at the end of this year. Many of these results are of an important character, but we are not prepared to make them public at present. It was our pleasure to bring under the notice of the scientific societies of Sydney the existence of eucalyptus oils consisting almost entirely of pinenes, both dextro- and lævo-rotatory, and found to be chemically identical with the pinenes obtained from the coniferæ (copies of these papers have been forwarded to you).* Since the publication of that fact we have found that the leaves of the "tallow-wood," *Eucalyptus microcorys*, contain an oil consisting almost entirely of dextropinene, free from phellandrene, and containing no eucalyptol. When treated with the nitrite tes

* A brief statement of the results was given in our issue of December 3, 1898, p 905, and a full abstract now awaits insertion.—Ed. *C. & D.*

this oil becomes of a beautiful emerald-green colour, and this was found to be the case with any sample of dextropinene (eucalyptene) from eucalyptus oils, the colour of the oil obtained from *E. dextropinea* when subjected to the nitrite test being most marked, and this oil consists almost entirely of dextropinene. When lævopinene (eudesmene) from eucalyptus oils is subjected to the test the emerald-green colour does not appear for some time (nearly two hours), but ultimately becomes the same colour as the dextropinene. When dextropinene (australene) from American oil of turpentine is subjected to the nitrite test the oil becomes of the same emerald-green colour as that given by the same pinene from eucalyptus oils. *Eucalyptus globulus* oil contains dextropinene, as was shown by Bourchardat and Tardy (Compt. rend. 1895, 120, 1417). Pinene can be detected in all the oils of the globulus group of encalypts, and we have several in our list; these oils do not contain phellandrene. It may be assumed as a general rule that those oils free from phellandrene and containing dextropinene will give the green colour when subjected to the nitrite test according to the Pharmacopœia, even if quite devoid of eucalyptol, so that it is not possible to determine the oil of *E. globulus* from any member of the group. When our sample of *E. globulus* oil was mixed with American oil of turpentine an exceedingly bright emerald-green colour was obtained by the nitrite test, and we know that at certain times of the year these oils contain more pinene than at other periods. We have thus shown that the green colour given by these oils when subjected to the nitrite test of the Pharmacopœia is distinctly traceable to the pinenes present, and that the predominance of dextropinene in an oil gives the reaction in a more marked manner than when lævopinene is in excess. We have so far found that the predominance of dextropinene in eucalyptus oils usually denotes the absence of phellandrene, as when phellandrene is present the pinene is found to be lævopinene.

Rich. F. Baker,
Henry G. Smith.

Technological Museum, Sydney, January 9.

The Pharmacy Bill.

Sir,—Business is very quiet. . . . That I am wickedly inconsistent I attribute to consistent reading of the correspondence columns in the trade press. I call it trade press for short, but according to some writers pharmacy is not a trade, to others it is not a profession, it is logically proved not to be a craft, it is an absolute failure as a career, and it is neither an occupation nor a calling. There seems to be a sort of vague unanimity in considering it a tottering incongruity.

Company trading poisons regulations, and the Pharmacy Acts amendment have had so many different opinions expressed about them that my brain is like a sieve. The examinations are the only means of raising the trade status and reducing the opposition, and the said examinations are causing the country to be flooded with unqualified traders who run drug-stores in successful opposition to ourselves. The P.A.T.A. is the solution of the cutting trouble, and the P.A.T.A. is playing into the hands of the cutters. The Pharmaceutical Society has all along worked tooth and nail for the benefit of the trade, and has complacently entrenched itself in a little shrine and allowed every opportunity of improving matters to pass by. The press is fearless and outspoken, and is simply the tool of vested interests. From omnivorous reading I am prepared to argue on any or all of the above points with both hands, and, like Jim Smiley, I am always willing to change sides. We have not done with dispensing in surgeries yet, and that ought to prove as distractingly kaleidoscopic as anything else now that the red herring of an Apothecaries' Assistants' certificate is seriously discussed as a "legal" qualification. I have been a long time patiently seeking for information on the position of the average chemist, and I have found it. In fact I have found a great deal more than I have any use for. In the opinions expressed on the suggestions for a new Pharmacy Act the widows' clause seems to offer a fair field for confusion. With my usual thirst for information and other fluids, and a desire to get to the root of the matter, I have interviewed an attractive widow whose sole means of support is a chemist's shop.

In order to approach the subject as one familiar with its details, which I am not, I had to dissemble. With suave diffidence I introduced myself to the fair lady, and dropped into generalities. She was cordial, with a tinge of suspicion, and informed me that tea was ready, and would I sit down? Gladly complying I immediately dashed *in medias res* and broke a cup. To divert attention I blurted out, "Well, my dear, and what is your opinion of the widows' clause"? There was a steely glint in the flashing eyes when she ejaculated, "What widow's claws?" I at once administered Mrs. Winslow in the abstract, explained things, and eventually extracted the following opinion, slowly and emphatically expressed, with all the finality of a woman: "But the gentry who have so much money in the big stores will not have your new Act." This was cold-blooded and irrational, so I persisted: "It is the widows' clause I am inquiring about, my dear." "Oh," she sarcastically replied, "bother the widows' clause; pass me the marmalade." I passed.

I should explain that, for the sake of illustration and argument, I have anticipated events a little by placing the lady in a position, in imagination, which she will probably soon occupy in reality, unless my constitution is iron enough to stand a few more doses of that deadly compound known as the opinions of our correspondents. There are quibblers who will say that as I only plead guilty to being half dead my widow is premature and only partially qualified to give an opinion; and as at present she is precariously existing on my sales of penn'orths, she is prejudiced, and her evidence is of no weight. I can only reply scornfully that there are people who object to anything. Certain correspondents compare the widows of chemists with the widows of architects, grocers, lawyers, tailors, doctors, and fried-fish and chipped-potato dispensers. Comparisons are of no value unless modified by circumstances. A widow is only a widow, and I say it is the hard case of the possible widower that makes the hard case for the actual widow. The Pharmacy Act of 1868 is not likely to be repealed until a better Act becomes law, so that the dog and the bone does not app'y, even if we grasp at this shadowy Bill. Neck or nothing, I go for it as it stands, without Tatcho. I know it is an end-of-the-world business, a sort of Act to live and die for, and providing that only the widows' clause stands in the way of our existence as individual pharmacists, I quote Max O'Rell, and I say emphatically to every registered chemist:—"If it is a matter of a choice between protecting the widow and shooting yourself, don't hesitate, —shoot her!" The suggested Act is treated in some quarters as quite a sporting affair—ten to one on the field. The Pharmaceutical Stakes, of which we have heard so much, is only a selling plate at best. This prospective Act is mentioned as the blue riband of the pharmaceutical turf. Sporting pillers who are backing the suggestions say the new Act will be a Derby. If we win, there is no doubt it will be a Derby, whereas the Act of 1868 is only a Hoaks.

As chemists we occupy a certain position, we are trusted, we are even referred to as men of some "nous," but the public seem to have a vague notion that we are subsidised by the State. The old eleven pence to the shilling idea is not dead yet. Individually the public respect us with the respect they pay the man who makes them help to pay his water-rate, and their allegiance in a crisis is worth no more than the concession that we are worthy members of an ancient and honourable calling. Particularly ancient. Now, Barabbas was a chemist. Pass on to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Herschell and let us know where we are.

Yours to incineration,
Saltley. R. Broadhead.

Sir,—I regret that you think there is a discrepancy between the principles enunciated in my letters as published by you upon February 4 and 11. I can only say again that I agree with all you have already said so well yourself in regard to the serious loss which would be entailed upon chemists through the cancellation of the widows' clause. I would be seriously disappointed, however, if there were any attempt made to get up organised opposition to any step which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society may, under legal advice,* find it necessary to take in the interests of

* No official statement to the effect that the Pharmaceutical Council has been legally advised to abandon the widows' clause has been made public. It would be of great interest to the trade to know who has so advised the Council.—Ed. *C. & D.*

pharmacy. No doubt the widows' clause will have to be dealt with sooner or later, but, in my opinion, we have not reached that stage yet in the evolution of pharmacy as a profession at which it becomes desirable to deal with this clause. I quite recognise the fact, however, that in law knowledge I am a mere layman, and if our legal advisers assure me that we cannot deal with these unqualified men without dealing with this clause as well, I bow to their decision and say, "Deal with these men at any price." Personally this is my attitude, and I do not myself see any discrepancy about it. It is plain, however, that there are many men in the field of pharmacy who do not view the matter as I do, and I have all respect for their opinions.

Dumfries. JAMES REID.

SIR,—I should like to endorse the remarks of "Pill'er" regarding the jury question. I am one of those unfortunate individuals who live over fifty miles away from where the assizes are held, and periodically am called upon to spend three or four days (sometimes a week) away from home, and pay my own expenses—getting no compensation whatever. My business does not warrant my keeping a qualified assistant (the doctors do their own dispensing), so that, when I am called on the jury, I am put to the expense of employing a qualified man. I certainly think with "Pill'er" that the Society might go so far as to ask that all members of the Society in business should be exempt from service on juries.

Yours truly,

Rye, Sussex. JURY. (185/26)

SIR,—While the present question of further safeguarding the rights of chemists is agitating the minds of the fraternity, the following little incident may not be unworthy of record, as showing the ideas of some persons concerning our craft. A country customer, while purchasing from me a powerful drug, about which I administered the usual caution, replied as follows: "Oh, I'm the chemist at ——" (a neighbouring village). He possessed a 5*s*. patent-medicine licence, which he was willing to produce in case I doubted his qualification.

Yours truly,

Abingdon, February 8. RICHARD LACEY.

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the letters and your editorial remarks on the above clause, and heartily endorse your arguments, especially with regard to the financial aspect of the matter. I hope that any attempt to repeal the widows' clause will be most strenuously opposed by chemists in business, for is it not asking them to surrender a vested family interest, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of pounds, and to sacrifice the livelihood and happiness of many families who may have the misfortune to be left fatherless?

I write from experience. Some few years ago I was left trustee by a chemist. Finding that to realise the estate at that period (at a fair price) would barely leave sufficient for the widow and family (3) to live on in genteel poverty in a small cottage, I decided to carry on the business (the will empowered me to do this if I chose), and engaged a qualified manager. In spite of severe cutting we managed beyond our expectations, enabling the family to live in a good house in comfort on a very substantial income, and to maintain a good social position.

Life is uncertain; I therefore ask every chemist who has a wife, and those who hope to have one at no distant period, to carefully consider their rights ere an important and valuable privilege is taken from them.

Yours faithfully,

TRUSTEE. (185/64.)

SIR,—The suggested Bill, I feel sure, must give satisfaction to every chemist in the kingdom. It will strike a greater blow upon those who would put up quack medicines, not being chemists, than upon company-trading. But Clause 5 spoils the whole Bill. If it be possible to pass the Bill without Clause 5, well and good. Several monuments will have to be erected in commemoration.

But the trade will be better without a new Bill if Clause 5 is to go in it. It is only upon this clause that any remarks are needed. No business or profession is sold by Act of Parliament. Why should a chemist's business be thus sold? Solicitors and doctors can take in partners, and so carry on their professions, for the benefit of the family of a deceased partner as well as for those living who may be attached to the firm. Besides, the positions of the professional man and a chemist are widely different. The chemist has a stock of substantial and tangible goods, with costly fittings and a goodwill and a lease in the bargain. The professional man has no stock, and the benefits resulting from his work while alive are not wholly lost when he is dead. Again, one is a business—a trade—the other a profession only. The doctor and the lawyer, and, as a matter of fact, everybody else, can make a will before death; but if Clause 5 becomes law the poor chemist will not be able to do so on the most important item of his whole life. Can anyone in his senses imagine such interference with the liberty of an Englishman? Clause 5 will depreciate every chemist's business, even while the poor fellow is above the ground. Who will buy a business at value when, by waiting a little, the business must be sold, and can be bought cheap? If Clause 5 should become law, it will only be right and proper that Government should provide, by compensation, for any loss in the sale and otherwise; also chemists should be exempt from all death dues. Cannot Government give us our rights without applying a penalty such as Clause 5? If not, I would suggest that they add to Clause 5 these words: "And all widows and children under 20 years of age of deceased chemists be buried alive with the dead husbands."

Yours truly,

68 Fleet Street, E.C., February 15. GEO. P. POND.

Selling Businesses.

SIR,—In connection with the case of Manners *v.* myself, fully reported in your issues of last week and the week before, there are two points I should specially like to emphasise for the benefit of any others who may be thinking of putting their businesses in the hands of agents. The terms on the form sent out by the firm in question are that "they will make no charge whatever unless a sale is effected to a client of theirs to whom they have communicated particulars, in which case they are to be paid a commission," &c. Under these terms the plaintiff claimed commission, and his counsel asserted that even if the particulars sent had no effect in bringing about a sale the commission was due simply because particulars had been communicated. According to this assertion, if the particulars had only reached a purchaser ten minutes before a purchase was completed an agent would be entitled to his commission. The Judge, as a matter of law, ruled against the plaintiff on this point, but I understand that if the case had finally gone against him he would have appealed against the judgment on this point. Therefore it behoves any gentleman who puts his business in the hands of an agent to very carefully consider the terms under which it is placed in the agent's care. The other point is that, in the opinion of a jury, a casual friendly conversation between an agent and a prospective purchaser is quite sufficient ground for the agent gaining his commission, notwithstanding the fact that the vendor and ultimate purchaser had for some time been in correspondence, and the purchaser was in possession of much fuller particulars than the agent had ever had.

Yours truly,

Burnham, Somerset, February 13. ARTHUR PUMPHREY.

The Weapon against Companies.

SIR,—The action advocated by Messrs. J. Cross & Co. seems to be scarcely one of open-mindedness and justice. Would it not be better to rather wean away the erring spirit of the young qualified chemist from the glamour of the position of chemist to a huge cosmopolitan emporium? And this can be done in many ways, which I need scarcely enumerate. Let Messrs. J. Cross & Co.'s next assistant be a man who has been in the enemy's camp, who knows their business and his own, and let them then judge. Then, I think, they will change to more kindly intentions, and hold a policy that is neither pregnant with prejudice nor pitiable in its conception.

I am, yours, &c.,

A QUERY. (182/10).

SIR,—If Messrs. Cross & Co. really wish to do a kindness to assistants they deserve thanks, but I think their suggestion is weak and impertinent. Weak because it is an attempt—as Messrs. Cross & Co. say—"to hamper the hands of the parasites." To my mind that is mean. The com-

panies, so far as I can see, do not injure chemists by underhand actions, but by open competition. Impertinent—because it presumes on the liberty of qualified men and tells them for whom they can work and for whom they must not.

Yours truly,
A Pharmaceutical Silver Medallist. (185/70).

Sir,—I have much sympathy with the letters of Mr J. Lorimer and Mr. R. E Wright; but does not Mr. Wright rather betray the idea that with him the wish is father to the thought when he speaks of the stores bait being of no real value to an assistant, and that they are fast realising it? As a matter of fact there are very solid advantages with stores, both as regards hours and salary, and until the leaders in the trade offer the same inducements as stores do it is useless to expect assistants to choose otherwise than they do. I am, Sir, yours truly,
Outcast. (186/72)

Sir,—We omitted to say in our letter with regard to limited companies and assistants' references, that our suggestion applied only to companies composed entirely or in part of unqualified persons. Mr. Lorimer chooses to hold up our suggestion to ridicule, but it would have been advisable for him to have carefully re-read his communication before submitting it for publication if he wished himself to avoid being placed in a like position.

I. These assistants are not necessarily qualified; our suggestion plainly applies to all.

II. Their being or not being British gentlemen and law-abiding citizens is quite irrelevant.

III. That they have more successfully contributed to the objects of the Pharmacy Act than other chemists is an insult and an absurd statement, for which he very wisely attempts to offer no proof.

IV. We hold that any member or student of a profession who sells his services to persons who, without having proved their fitness are exercising a calling which has as its chief object the care of a large portion of the community, requiring the best that skill can do for them, is guilty of a very real violation of the ethics of his profession; and so far as qualified men are concerned, our opinion is that cases of "covering" should in pharmacy, as in medicine, be dealt with by removal of the offender's name from the register.

How the public can in any way influence the question of engaging assistants, or from whence comes the probability of our suggestion being embraced in the proposed legislation (the absurd possibility of which Mr. Lorimer's letter suggests), is not at all clear to our "enlightened firm." In reply to Mr. Peacock, we should certainly not ignore a company's letter, but simply inform them that we never give references to unqualified companies. This is in no way likely to injure any man's character, but is, we consider, very legitimate self-defence. The sum of the whole matter appears to us to be that the preponderating voice of the trade is that, on grounds of public safety and in fairness to chemists, the practice of pharmacy by unqualified persons is wrong, and unquestionably these companies are our greatest enemies, against whom we are quite justified in using our most formidable weapons. As soon, therefore, as an assistant expresses his intention of joining them, he immediately becomes one of the enemy, and how he can be considered to have any further claim on his late employer is inconceivable to us. Mr. Lorimer and his kind justify the assistants' wrong-doing solely on the grounds of commercial advantage, and this argument will therefore only appeal to those who have lost all appreciation of right and wrong. We know well that we have an overwhelming majority of intelligent assistants on our side: men who realise their duty to the public and to their calling, and who think of the days which are to come as well as of the present, for, as we pointed out in our first letter, allegiance to the enemy only makes the possibility of their ever having practices of their own more and more remote. Faithfully yours,
Reading, February 15. J. Cross & Co.

The Certificate of Membership.

Sir,—In your issue of January 7 you published a reproduction of the diploma given by the Spectacle-makers' Company to their members. I could not help comparing it with the certificate given to members of the Pharmaceutical Society. The former is a beautiful work of art; the latter is a simple and, in some respects, ugly specimen of copper-plating. The former is worthy of a frame, but the framing of the latter will often be taken to avizandum.

Has not the present certificate of the Society served its day and generation, and would it not be well for our Council to spend a few guineas in a new artistic certificate that members could not only feel proud of but show to their friends? I am,
A Wellwisher (178/39).

The Hunt for Guineas.

Sir,—In 1895 I entered for and passed the Major examination, but, not having any great sympathy with the Pharmaceutical Society, I did not become a member, my object in passing being the advancement of my scientific education, and possibly, as I then thought, bettering my condition thereby. (But twice I found the Major a stumbling-block as far as retail pharmacy is concerned.) I was, therefore, somewhat surprised to receive a circular and application form inviting me to become a member of the Society under the new conditions, arising out of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, 1898, which has practically killed the Major, under which I was already entitled to membership if I desired it.

I ought to have mentioned that the invitation had a postscript, which, like most P.S.'s, contained the pith of the matter—"The application form when filled up should be accompanied by 1*l.* 1*s.*," and this brings me to the point of my subject.

The Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act must have been, as nearly the whole of the moves of the Council during the past few years, merely a scheme whereby to obtain more "sinews of war"—*i.e.*, guineas—presumably for the Council's difficulties.

If this were not so, how could any intellectual body of men (as we believe the Council to be), when the Lord Chancellor offered them the record opportunity, of a record reign, to strike a decisive blow in the struggle of Pharmacy under the Pharmacy Act *v.* "Pharmacy under the Companies Act," have soothingly said (in effect, that is)—"Oh, let us get our little measure through safely first, please, without making it a controversial one—it's only a little one affecting ourselves—we will give what you suggest our very best attention when we have reorganised ourselves by-and-by"?

Now that the outcome of the Lord Chancellor's suggestions (and everybody else's, I imagine!) is made known, what is it, this draft of a proposed Bill? A mere farce, without any reasonable prospect of getting as far as the "committee stage"—at any rate, if it remains in its present form; the surrender of the "widows' clause" being about the last straw, I think: if the majority do not rise against that, I shall be astonished.

No, Sir; from beginning to end, the whole thing means guineas. First, the Minor fee was raised and the Major lowered. Note, the compulsory one raised and the optional one lowered. Gradually the Minor is made more stringent; the rising aspirants to pharmaceutical honours begin to cope with it again. Yet a little more difficult it is made. Once more the candidates rise to the emergency; when, since the syllabus cannot be stretched much further, the proposal is, "Let us raise the status of the trade"—a man's status nowadays being chiefly judged by his ability to pay—and the new by-laws and the Amendment Act are introduced, doubling the Minor fee and killing the Major examination. Walk up, Minor men, bring us your guineas—you can all be members now. Then you'll see what we can do for you. The syllabus can be extended yet, so we hear; the separation of two bases and acids, also the practical as well as theoretical estimation of B.P. alkaloids is to be the next move. Where will it end? Unhappy chemist of the future! All this, and perhaps more, to enable you to sell poisons in a fit and proper manner.

I cherish a hope—perchance a forlorn one—that in a time to come the Pharmacy Act (may we hope for a new one?) will be administered by Government. But whether or no, when I look on the past history of the P.S.G.B. I feel the Society has had quite as many guineas of mine as it deserves. Yours very sincerely,
Ichabod Major (186/17)

Invented Words.

Mr. J. C. Chapman, chartered patent agent, 70 Chancery Lane, sends us some criticisms on our recent "Invented-words Competition," many of which, however, are too familiar to be worth republication. The following extract from Mr. Chapman's letter may, however, be of some value. Referring to the "Solio" trade-mark case (applied for in respect of photographic-paper, and refused by the Comptroller), he notes that the Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said in effect that an "invented word" is a word newly coined—a word that has never been used before—and which has no meaning until one is attached to it. The combination of two English words is not an "invented word," though it may be new; nor does the mere variation of the orthography, or the addition to an ordinary word of a diminutive or short and meaningless syllable as a termination make it an "invented word," even though such variation or addition would be sufficient to constitute a word never before used, and having no meaning. Not much invention is required provided the above conditions are observed.

Looking at the winning words in your competition, "Kwickshine" for blacking, and "Tredcezc" for a foot-powder, come under the head of mere variations in orthography, while "Laxilene," "Boswin," and "Dentaline," for their respective goods, come under the head of additional syllables as terminations. Most of the words, such as "Cyclistol" for cycle oil, "Eradico" for corn-cures, "Stitchol" for sewing-machine oils, "Emoline" for skin emollient, are simply descriptive, and registration would therefore be refused. They are not true "invented words," and, indeed, very few of the words in our list would pass the ordeal of the Patent Office. The House of Lords' decision, above referred to, decided one very important point, and that is—viz, that a true "invented word" complying with the above conditions may be descriptive of the goods.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

Notice to Querists. *We reply to subscribers and their employés only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.*

172/37. *Manna.*—(1) Omit the vaseline from your emollient cream if you want it to rub in without leaving a greasy feeling. A mixture of glycerin and water in equal parts may be used to dilute the lanoline. (2) Flake manna is rubbed down to a cream with water or milk before giving to infants, but if you require a **Syrup of Manna**, the following, from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," will be suitable:—

Manna...	℥j.
Sugar	℥v.
Water	℥iv.

Dissolve the manna in the water, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar, and make up to 10 oz. with water if necessary

173/1. *Abbey.*—**Essence of Peau d'Espagne**:—

Civet	gr. xv.
Musk	gr. xv.
Benzoin	ʒj.
Tonka bean	ʒij.
Oil of bergamot	♏ss.
Oil of lavender	♏ss.
Oil of neroli	♏ss.
Oil of nutmeg	♏ij.
Oil of cloves	♏ij.
Oil of santal	♏ij.
Oil of cinnamon	♏ij.
Oil of rose	♏ij.
Oil of betula alba	♏ij.
Alcohol	℥xx.

Macerate fourteen days and filter.

163/20. *W. J. D.*—**Nicotine for Greenhouse Fumigant.** The process given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is to add 1 oz. of solution of subacetate of lead to 2 pints of tobacco-juice, and, after shaking, set aside overnight to deposit. Decant the clear solution, filter the sediment, and add solution of phosphate of soda to precipitate excess of lead. Crude nicotine for making fumigants is obtainable on the market. It is prepared by exhausting tobacco with either boiling water or alcohol, and mixing with slight excess of lime or potash, and distilling in a current of steam. The distillate is acidulated with oxalic acid and evaporated to a syrupy consistence. This is then mixed with ether and aqueous potash, and the ethereal solution distilled, the aqueous residue being finally distilled off in a stream of hydrogen.

178/64 *Pomatum.*—We make it a rule not to analyse proprietary articles. You cannot have considered how unfair it would be to your neighbour if we did so, as we presume your object in asking us to tell you the ingredients is that you may imitate it.

169/63. *E. C. O.* (Mentone).—You are referring, we believe, to **Bromol**, which is tribromophenol. Bromol is obtained by the action of bromine on a solution of phenol. It is in yellowish silky needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and oils.

170/4. *H. E.*—**Fire-resisting Paint.**—A mixture of aluminium silicate and sodium silicate would probably form the best heat-resisting paint you could use. It takes a temperature of 1,300° C. to decompose aluminium silicate, although it fuses some time before that temperature is reached. Oxide of silicon in the form of quartz would be another suitable basis for such a paint, as it is infusible except at very high temperatures.

167/69. *W. B. H.*—We cannot trace the advertisement you refer to.

166/41. *Dentorium.*—The **Modelling-composition** formula is all right. We suspect your failure to get a satisfactory product is owing to your using a paraffin wax of too high a melting-point. After a few experiments you should have no difficulty in turning out a preparation as the sample you send.

172/23. *Congo.*—(1) It is necessary to stretch the leather considerably whilst wet and during capping to make it free from wrinkles. It is an art easily learnt, but difficult to describe. (2) The **Net Profits** of a business are obtained by deducting from the gross profits such expenses as wages, rent, and rates. If there is a house attached to the business one-third of the rent and rates is usually charged to the house, the remaining two-thirds to the business.

178/9. *Sulphonal.*—(1) Books on **Fruit Wines.**—Brannt's "Vinegar, Cider, and Fruit Wines," 25*s.* (Low); also "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 250. (2) We have a book on urine-testing in the press.

172/69. *Gentian.*—We presume you are referring to solution of stannous chloride; if so, you could always get it of definite strength by specifying the B.P. article. We are not familiar with the particular process for silvering mirrors which you outline, but from analogous processes we think that failure may be due as often to want of proper manipulation as to faults in the solution.

181/53. *Carica.*—You do not say what quantity of terebene you use for perfuming your "Household cleansing-liquid," and without knowing we can hardly advise you as to a cheaper substitute. Ten or twenty drops of eucalyptus oil give a pleasant odour to a pint of a liquid, but eucalyptus is more expensive than terebene.

181/44. *Cymro.*—**Captol** is a condensation product of tannin and chloral, by Dr. Eichhoff's process, and is supplied by the Elbefeld Farbenfabriken Company, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.

*** **We regret that we are compelled to hold over several letters and a number of replies to correspondents.**

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 16.

BUSINESS has been quieter this week, and the offerings at the drug auctions were again small. The speculation in quinine was brisk at the beginning of the week, but eased off in view of the Amsterdam bark auctions held to-day. When the advance in the unit was known speculation recommenced, and the makers of two German quinines advanced their prices 2*d.* per oz. Camphor still tends higher. The chemical-trade is fair, but there are few important changes to note this week. The principal alterations are as undernoted:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Camphor	Cream of tartar	Acetate of lime
Cardamoms	Lycopodium	Canary-seed
Cinchona	Oil, cod-liver	Oil, castor
Copper sulphate	Oil, sassafras	Oil, citronella
Quinine	Pimento	Oil, star-anise
Wax-bees	Pot. pruss.	Opium
		Rhubarb
		Spermaceti

Among the week's arrivals up to Wednesday were:—Crude camphor 133, cinchona 98, chiretta 11,, dragon's-blood 37, gentian 17, gum olibanum 236, honey 198, opium 96, orris 22, quinine 60, quicksilver 100, rhubarb 10, saffron 1, tonca beans 2, Japan wax 105.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, February 16, 1.26 P.M.:—Carnauba wax is advancing. Refined camphor is very firm at 350m. per 100 kilos., and sulphate of quinine is 36½m. per kilo.

SMYRNA, February 16, 10 30 A.M.:—American buyers have again come into the market, and have bought 80 cases at the parity of 8*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 5*d.* per lb. for current taleqnale. The market remains steady.

BERGEN, February 16, 12 35 P.M.:—Very bad weather has prevailed all the week, which has much interfered with the fishing. The catch of cod since February 9 has been 142,000, against 414,000 in the corresponding week last year, but the total is 1,100,000, as compared with 620,000, equivalent to 1,260 barrels of oil, against 320 barrels. The market is quiet at 60*s.* f.o.b. for pale medicinal non-congealing oil.

NEW YORK, February 16, 3 20 P.M.:—The market here is in an active condition. Refined camphor is firm, at 45c. per lb. Quinine is still excited, and 24c. is the ruling price. Hydrastis Canadensis is scarce, 55c. per lb. being obtainable. Aloes and Vera Cruz jalap are easier, 3¾c. being the price for the former, and 10½c. for the latter. Ergot has dropped to 25c. per lb. Norwegian cod-liver oil is lower, $23 per barrel now being the price. Mexican sarsaparilla is scarce, at 10½c. per lb.

AMSTERDAM, February 16, 3.30 P.M.:—At the auctions held here to-day, 4,777 packages were offered (weighing 427,585 kilos.), consisting of 46,671 kilos.; pharmaceutical bark (containing the equivalent of 1,243 kilos. quinine sulphate) and 380,914 kilos.; manufacturing bark (containing the equivalent of 20,535 kilos. quinine sulphate). The average quinine content of the manufacturing bark was 5 39 per cent., against 5 26 per cent. in January, and 5·21 per cent. for the ten auctions of 1898. Of the above quantity, 4,310 packages sold at an average unit of 6 70c. per ½ kilo., against 4·70c. at the January auctions. The following were the approximate quantities purchased:—American and English factories who bought the equivalent of 4,662 kilos.; the Auerbach factory, 0 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 3,761 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 3 460 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Maine and Stuttgart factories, 3,203 kilos.; and various buyers, 3,478 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 9½c. to 69¼c. per ½ kilo; and for druggists' barks, from 14c. to 50c. per ½ kilo. The auctions were animated, and the unit value has risen about 44 per cent. on the previous Dutch auction.

Heavy Chemicals.

[*These prices are for market-centres other than London.*]

There is little change to be noted in the general condition of the heavy chemical market. A good demand is being experienced for most products, and values are well maintained, in fact, in some cases the prevailing tendency is towards an advancement. In the Tyne and Clyde centres reports point to considerable improvement.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is in heavy demand, both for home and export; ruling quotations are 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton for softwood casks on rails, and 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b. Liverpool. Caustic soda is moving well and keeps steady at figures lately mentioned. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., steady at 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton on rails in bags. Saltcake is in better inquiry, and stands at 28*s.* to 30*s.* per ton on rails in bulk. Soda ash, caustic and carbonated, and soda crystals continue to move steadily at unchanged rates.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS are mostly in increased demand, and prices tends towards improvement. Sulphate of alumina, purest makes, 77*s.* 6*d.* to 80*s.* per ton on rails in casks, less usual allowances for other packages and loose slabs. Alumino ferric, 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.*; and aluminous cake, 45*s.* per ton. Crystal alum a little higher—lump, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*; and ground, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* Bauxite, 60-per-cent. alumina, 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Hydrate of alumina, high percentage, 12*l.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*, free on rails in casks. Carbonate of alumina, 37*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda, high strength, Al_2O_3, 36*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* per cwt. Chloride of aluminium, 10*l.* per ton on rails in casks.

SALTPETRE.—British refined—barrels 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, and kegs 21*s.* 6*d.* and 22*s.* German—barrels, 18*s.* 9*d.*; kegs, 19*s.* 6*d.*

NITRATE OF SODA.—Ordinary, 7*s.* 9*d.*; refined, 7*s.* 10½*d.*

PHOSPHORUS.—Sticks, 2*s.* 1*d.*; wedges, 2*s.*; amorphous, 2*s.* 8½*d.* per lb.

RECOVERED SULPHUR in demand at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* free on rails.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME a shade lower, at 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, February 15

CASTOR OIL.—In the absence of demand quotations are more or less nominal. Sales of good seconds Calcutta are reported at 2 15/16*d.*, and Madras good seconds at 2¾*d.*, whilst first-pressure French is selling slowly from the quay.

QUILLAIA BARK is steady, as there have been somewhat heavy arrivals. Importers still ask 16*l.*

HONEY.—There has been more movement in this article, and sales are reported at 29*s.* 6*d.* for Pile X., 24*s.* 6*d.* Pile I., and 23*s.* 3*d.* Pile II. Chilian: a low bid for 80 barrels Pile III. Peru has not been accepted, holders wanting more money. Californian is quiet at unchanged quotations, though holders might take a shade less for the better qualities.

GINGER (AFRICAN) maintains the strong position it took up last week, and 25*s.* is asked for what is in store, and new crop to arrive.

BEESWAX.—There have been several arrivals, but the value of Chilian is unchanged, and a sale of 8 to 10 cwt. grey and yellow Californian is reported at 7*l.* per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—The stocks are again getting into a very small compass, and the different parcels are held at 68*s.*, 72*s.*, and 75*s.* per cwt. respectively; 10 cases of Niger gum are reported sold at 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

KOLA-NUTS.—For a parcel at auction there was no bid, and owners' idea of value was 2*d.* per lb.

CHILLIES.—The new crop S.L. are beginning to arrive, and 22 bags fine bright have been sold at 42*s.* 6*d.*, while a parcel of 28 bags rather poor sold at 31*s.* per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—Still very flat; and 400 bags fine bright Turkish sold at 26*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, February 14.

Business in general is very quiet, and there are few changes since last week.

AGAR-AGAR is scarce and firm, spot at 310m. per 100 kilos.

ANISE, RUSSIAN, is steady at 32m. to 33m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE.—Some new crop of very fine quality has arrived, and is held for 205m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor, Refined, does not show quite as much speculation. The refiners have raised their prices to 360m.; second-hand is held at 345m., while some English make has sold at 340m. per 100 kilos. on this market.

Cocaine is firm at 380m. per kilo for pure hydrochloride.

Coca-leaves are very firm at 250m. per 100 kilos.

Cascara Sagrada.—Scarce and firmly held; to-day's quotations are 75m. to 80m. per 100 kilos.

Cevadilla-seed.—A parcel of 400 bags arrived; the importer will not take less than 100m. per 100 kilos., while some second-hand lots may be had at 72m. to 73m. per 100 kilos.

Nux Vomica.—Firm at 12½m. per 100 kilos.

Ipecacuanha.—Rio is not offering at all, and Cartagena is quoted at 17m. per kilo.

Quinine is firm and dearer. The manufactories are not offering at present; large quantities have been sold to the United States and for speculation. Holders here ask to-day 36m. per kilo.

Wax, Japan.—Firm at 60m. per 100 kilos.

Cod-liver Oil shows little business only; 1899 non-congealing oil is quoted 67m. to 68m. per barrel. Castor is quiet.

Acid, Carbolic.—Quiet, at 6½*d.* to 6⅜*d.* per lb. for 34° to 35° C.; 6¾*d.* to 6⅞*d.* for 39° to 40° C.; detached crystals are ½*d.* above these figures; 60-per-cent. crude is 1*s.* 11*d.* per gallon, and 75-per-cent. 2*s.* 4½*d.*; cresylic 95 per cent., 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per gallon.

Acid, Citric.—Unchanged, but firm, at 1*s* 4*d.* per lb. for English crystals in quantities of 1 ton upwards for immediate delivery. There is no prospect of large forward contracts being made in the present uncertain state of the juice-market. In second hands offers were made at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb., but this figure has been withdrawn, and 1*s.* 3¾*d* paid.

Acid, Tartaric, remains very firm and in good demand for the time of the year—in fact, one English maker reports that the January deliveries have exceeded those of the same month in previous years.

Alcohol.—German potato-spirit remains very firm in spite of favourable statistics. To-day's price for druggists' quality is 8⅜*d.* per proof gallon, c.i.f. naked. The firmness is said to be due to the desire for a union among the spirit-producers, and a movement is now on foot in Berlin to this end. We hear that about three-fourths of those interested are in favour of a combination, and the remainder are opposed to it. At a meeting to be held to-day the matter is expected to be decided.

Camphor.—We closed our report last week with a good business going on in crude at 127*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for Japanese and 121*s.* 3*d.* for Chinese, and, following the market day by day, we find that on Friday some 300 to 400 piculs of Chinese changed hands at 122*s.* 6*d* for February-March steamer, and at 128*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for Japanese (128*s.* refused). On Saturday further sales of 500 to 700 piculs were made at 122*s.* 6*d.* to 125*s.* for Chinese and 130*s.* for Japanese, February-April shipment. On Monday the market again opened at dearer rates, in consequence of cable advices, and about 1,000 piculs were sold at 125*s.* for Chinese and 130*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., for Japanese, above shipment. On Tuesday the market was less active, and no actual business was done, sellers in second hands quoting 127*s.* and Japanese 132*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. Importers' figures, however, are much higher—viz., 131*s.* to 133*s*, c.i.f. On Wednesday 100 piculs sold at 127*s.* 6*d*, c.i.f. Continent, and Japan was quoted at 135*s.* per cwt. Hong-Kong wanted 133*s.* per cwt. The shipments from Japan last month are said not to have exceeded 200 piculs. We note the arrival in Hamburg of 1,445 chests and 197 tubs. German refiners on Tuesday advanced their quotation for ton lots in bells to 1*s.* 7¼*d* per lb, and English refiners followed suit on Wednesday with ½*d.* advance—now 1*s.* 7½*d.* A further advance is expected. There has been an inquiry for refined from Hamburg on this market, but no business has transpired.

Cocaine remains firm at 11*s.* to 12*s.* per oz, according to brand, and from second hands it is possible to buy at 10*s.* 9*d.* to 11*s.* per oz.

Codeine.—In good demand for the United States at 12*s.* 6*d.* per oz

Copper Sulphate.—Dearer, at 23*l.* 10*s.* to 25*l.* per ton on the spot for good brands, and 24*l.* 10*s.* for Liverpool.

Cream of Tartar.—Dearer, and in good demand. For 99 per cent. B.P. powder 82*s* per cwt. is now quoted; 95 per cent. 77*s.* Ordinary firsts, crystals, are 74*s.*; and powder, 76*s.* per cwt.

Glycerin.—Quiet, but firm, at 50*s.* per cwt. for English s.g. 1·260, and 52*s.* 6*d.* for good German brands. It is rumoured that two other English makers have joined the combination.

Golden-seal.—Advanced to 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb. on the spot, owing to scarcity in New York.

Gum Tragacanth.—The business last week amounted to 150 cases in one quarter, chiefly of the medium and lower qualities at previous rates; the selection of these grades is now getting into small compass. Persian firsts are quoted at 14*l*, seconds 12*l.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*, and thirds 11*l.* to 11*l.* 15*s.* The better kinds of hog gum have been in inquiry, and holders of Syrian are willing sellers.

Lycopodium.—Double sifted Russian is quoted at 1*s* 2½*d* to 1*s.* 3*d* per lb on the spot in case lots according to brand. The market is likely to be dearer.

Oil, Citronella, is again easier, business having been done at 11*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for ton quantities.

Oil, Eucalyptus.—Oil answering the B.P. requirements is in good demand at from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Oil, Star-anise.—Almost a dead letter. On the spot 6*s.* per lb. is wanted for Tonkin, and 6*s.* 1*d.* for Chinese, nominally, but we hear from one quarter that 5*s.* 10*d.* has been paid.

Opium.—Lower. A fair business has been done this week in the lower grades of Persian for manufacturing-purposes at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; and fine has been taken for export at 11*s.* Manufacturing Turkey descriptions have also been sold at easier rates, and in soft-shipping business has been done at a further decline.

Smyrna, February 3.—Several buyers appeared this week, but a certain unaccountable firmness (considering the increasingly favourable reports as to the next crop) paralysed business, and most of the buyers have left the market. The following transactions were consequently concluded with some difficulty:—Thirty cases current tale quale, Karahissar and Yerli at the parity of 8*s.* 4*d.*, 8*s.* 5*d.*, and 8*s.* 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f. European ports, for importation. Market closed firm. Arrivals 1,348 cases, against 3,300 cases last year.

Constantinople, February 10.—A steady tone is still maintained, sellers being to some extent reserved, and show little disposition to part with their holdings. Sales for the week amount to 30 cases at the equivalent of 8*s.* 2*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb. f.o.b. for druggists' grades. Soft-shipping grades are neglected, and holders are anxious to sell. New crop is progressing favourably.

Potash, Permanganate.—Quiet at 50*s.* per cwt. for small crystals from first hands, and at 48*s.* to 49*s.* from second hands.

Potash, Prussiate.—Owing to the scarcity of raw material, foreign yellow is firmer at 7¾*d.* per lb. English is 7½*d.*, and red prussiate 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

Quicksilver.—Quiet at 8*l.* 5*s.* per bottle from importers, and 8*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* from second hands.

Quinine.—The speculative movement of the past fortnight continued until Tuesday, when matters quieted down a little. On Friday and Saturday some 170,000 oz. of German changed hands at 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; April delivery, 1*s.* 1¼*d.* to 1*s.* 0⅜*d*; May, 1*s.* 1⅜*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d*; and June, 1*s.* 1½*d.* On Monday the market again opened strong with an active demand, and it was estimated that some 120 000 oz (including sales and resales) found buyers at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1¼*d.* for spot, and March, April, and May delivery at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, although for forward delivery there were few sellers. On Tuesday the market advanced to 1*s.* 1¾*d.*, the business done (50,000 oz.) being mostly at 1*s.* 1½*d.* to 1*s.* 1¾*d*, with small lots of B & S. brand at 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz., the market closing with sellers at that figure. The makers decline to do business at any price at present, but it is stated that they will advance their quotations 2*d.* per oz. after the bark-sales. It is notable that outside brands are not looked at, showing that the demand is purely speculative.

Later.—Since the foregoing was set up the result of the Amsterdam cinchona-sales has been received, and owing to the 44-per-cent. advance in the unit, buying has been vigorously resumed in Mincing Lane at 1*s.* 2*d.* for spot, and 1*s.* 2¼*d.* May. B. & S. and

Brunswick brands have advanced their prices by 2*d.* per oz. to 1*s.* 2*d.*; B. & S. not being willing sellers. Other makers are expected to follow at the rate of 2*d.* per oz. all round. In auction Amsterdam and Taillandier's brands were held for 1*s.* 1*d.* per oz., and the agent of the former now wants 1*s.* 1½*d.*

Scammonium.—After a period of inactivity a fair business has been done in fine firsts at 30*s.* and inferior at 23*s.* per lb. Skilleep is in limited request at from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per lb. Importers of scammony-root are willing to accept easier rates, but no business has transpired. B.P. resin is quoted 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. net.

Spices.—Business has been quiet this week, but prices are steady. There was good competition at the auctions on Wednesday for new crop-cut Cochin *Ginger*; extra bold sold at 85*s* per cwt.; bold, at 70*s* 6*d.*; medium, at 50*s.*; and small, at 38*s.*; small bright washed rough brought 25*s*, and cuttings 18*s* 6*d.* per cwt. Some very wormy small cut sold at 25*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* per cwt. Jamaica mostly sold at steady rates; common, at 55*s.* to 63*s.* per cwt.; and fair, at 65*s* to 67*s.* 6*d.* Zanzibar *Cloves* firm, at 3 11/16*d.* per lb. on the spot, and at 3 21/32*d.* for March-May delivery. Good Penang sold at 8*d.* per lb.; and Seychelles, at 4¾*d.* for fine bright, and at 3¾*d.* for good dark. *Pimento* firmer, a good quantity of common to ordinary selling at 4½*d.* per lb. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* are slow without change. *Chillies*, partly sold, ordinary Japan at 40*s* 6*d* per cwt., faded and mixed at 36*s.*, good red African at 43*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Capsicums*, bought in. *Cinnamon*—Some Tellicherry offered was held for a high price. *Pepper*, very steady; the parcels in sale were bought in, but business is doing privately at last quotations. *Arrowroot*, firm; some good St. Vincent's sold at 4½*d.* per lb.

Sulphur has advanced abroad, and the bulk of the stock is now held by the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company at firm prices. Outside dealers quote best seconds at 82*s* to 82*s.* 9*d.*, best thirds 71*s.* to 76*s.* f.o.b. per ton of 13 cantars.

London Drug-auctions.

The offerings at to-day's sales were exceptionally small, and featureless, as the subjoined table shows:—

	Offered	Sold
Aloes, Cape	16	10
Socotrine	33	14
Curacoa (gourds)	548	0
Ambergris	9	1
Annatto-seed	83	0
Antimony	20	0
Araroba	12	0
Argol	41	0
Asafetida	94	31
Balsam, Canada	6	0
Copaiba	3	2
Benzoin (various)	234	17
Buchu	7	7
Calabar-beans	10	0
Calumba	27	0
Camphor (refined)	50	0
Canella alba	40	0
Cannabis indica	141	0
Cardamoms	224	89
Cascara sagrada	112	0
Cascarilla	35	15
Cassia fistula	8	0
Castor-seed	1	0
Chiretta	21	0
Cinchona	79	58
Coca-leaves	8	0
Colocynth	7	0
Croton-seed	88	0
Cubebs	154	0
Cumin-seed	43	43
Cutch, Borneo	40	0
Cuttlefish-bone	3	0
Dill-seed	58	0
Dragon's-blood	14	2
Ergot of rye	25	0
Fenugreek-seed	40	0
Galls, Turkey	11	1
Gamboge	14	10
Gentian	89	0
Guinea-grains	11	0
Gum acceroides	15	0
ammoniacum	8	0
arabic	81	10
tragacanth	8	0
Gum mastic	3	0
myrrh	39	8
kino	16	0
thus	13	0
Honey	232	1
Ipecacuanha (Cart.)	27	1
(Rio)	15	0
Jalap	8	0
Kola-nuts	23	8
Lavender-flowers	40	0
Mace-paste	2	0
Menthol	5	0
Musk	2	0
Nux vomica	119	62
Oil, bay	4	0
bergamot	13	5
castor	145	10
clove	9	0
cod-liver	60	0
cinnamon	14	0
eucalyptus	6	0
lemon	4	4
lemongrass	70	0
lime	12	1
neroli	3	0
peppermint (Jap.)	14	0
rose (Bombay)	26	8
ylang-ylang	14	0
Orange-peel	58	2
Orris-root	47	3
Quinine	6	0
Rhubarb	181	19
Saffron	13	13
Sarsaparilla	37	2
Senna, Tinnevelly	47	22
Squills	11	0
Sticklac	55	0
Strophanthus	3	0
Tonka-beans	13	0
Turmeric	60	0
Vanilla	50	3
Wax (bees')	209	7
Japan	29	0

A Victory for the Druggists.

The poorness of to-day's sales was thought by some of the wholesale druggists to be a good opportunity to reopen the discussion on the monthly sale question, and when Mr. Bates (S. Figgis & Co.'s representative) was about to sell, Mr. Leonard Horner jumped up quite unexpectedly, and in an impromptu manner said it had been suggested that in consequence of the vanilla offerings at the next drug-sales being very heavy, the drug-sales should be postponed to this day month, and that the sense of the room should be taken.

Mr. Charles Umney supported Mr. Horner, but thought that as the brokers had fixed the drug-sales for this year the matter should be left undisturbed until October, when there should be a meeting of wholesale druggists and brokers to fix the dates for monthly sales.

Mr. Bates protested that there were very few brokers present.

Mr. Ziegele: Why should brokers be consulted? It is a matter between buyers and sellers. You can take the sense of the room without the brokers.

Mr. A. Lambert here interposed that the vanilla-sales should be held on the Friday and the drug-sales on Thursday. (*Sotto-voce* mutterings: These drug-sales are a perfect farce.)

Mr. Edmund Bluhm (A. Faber & Co.) rose next, and fully concurred with Messrs. Horner and Umney regarding monthly sales. He thought it was the insertion of the thin end of the wedge, and suggested they should come to a conclusion at once to make arrangements for holding monthly sales instead of waiting until October.

Mr. Ziegele followed, saying there were very few new goods offered at the drug-sales; again and again it was the same lots, and only a retail business was done. If they looked at their Chemist and Druggist they would find that, from the table there given, drug-sales were a farce.

The situation was becoming complicated when Mr. F. Harwood Lescher came to the rescue. He said that the question of monthly sales could only be properly settled by a meeting of the leading brokers and buyers, who could discuss and decide the question. The proper thing to be done at the present moment was for the room to vote on Mr. Horner's proposition that there be no drug-sales for a month. A show of hands was then taken, when a large majority voted for Mr. Horner's proposition. It was understood that the vanilla-sales would be held to-day fortnight.

Aloes.—In small supply. Good pasty orange Socotrine in kegs was limited at 75*s.*, and this figure had been paid privately before the sale. Good livery dark in brandy cases was held for 70*s*, and liquid watery sold at 22*s*, subject. The Curacao aloes offered was in gourds, mostly about the size of an ostrich egg, and some of the larger sizes were offered whole, which one gentleman likened unto "buying a pig in a poke." They chiefly consisted of fair brown to dark livery, and were bought in at 20*s.* per cwt. Evidently small-sized gourds are not in favour here. Fair to good bright hard Cape sold at slightly dearer prices—viz., 25*s* per cwt., and for part drossy 22*s.* was bid and refused, the limit being 23*s.* 6*d.*

Ambergris.—About 72 oz., mostly of poor quality, was offered to-day, but very little sold. A tin of 20 oz. dark grey brought 39*s*, and for black heavy 15*s.* per oz was bid. Other bids refused were 50*s.* for dark grey and 60*s.* for fair flaky grey.

Annatto-seed.—Good bright East Indian was limited at 4*d.* per lb., and for fair from St. Vincent 1½*d.* was bid and refused, 2½*d.* being the lowest acceptable price.

Asafetida.—A parcel from Paris, marked "ELW," sold at from 35*s* to 47*s.* per cwt. for fair hard almondy block, and at 22*s.* to 25*s.* for dark and stony. The best lots were bought in at 50*s.* Fine drop remains scarce.

Balsam Copaiba.—Thick cloudy Maranham, from Liverpool, was bought in at 1*s.* 8½*d.* per lb., no bid being made; but for a parcel of fair unfiltered Para 1*s.* 4*d.* was paid.

Benzoin.—Quiet and inactive. For fair Siam siftings in block 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was bid and refused, and for ungarbled 65*s.* was also refused, the limit being 90*s.*; pale,

small to bold, good loose almonds were limited at 16*l.* per cwt. The only Sumatra sold consisted of ordinary seconds, small palish almonds, rather false-packed, for which 5*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. was paid; one block of heavy and badly-packed thirds sold at 42*s.* 6*d.*; for fine almondy seconds, slightly false-packed, 9*l.* 15*s.* was bid and refused, the buying-in price being 10*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. No Penang sold, a bid of 5*l.* being rejected for fair thirds of old fracture, and for common 53*s.* was refused. Neatly-packed Palembang was bought in at 50*s.* per cwt. After the sale 40 cases of Sumatra seconds sold at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

BUCHU.—Unchanged. All the good bright round green offered to-day sold readily at 6*d.* per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Sixpence per lb. was the limit for fair to good green tops.

CANELLA ALBA.—For good bold quilly from New York, 26*s.* per cwt. was bid and refused.

CARDAMOMS.—The few fine qualities of Mysore offered sold at about 3*d* per lb. dearer rates, but there was little competition beyond this, and the bulk of offerings, both Mysore and Malabar, were bought in, and, where sales were effected, easier rates were accepted. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore: Bold good bright pale, full-seeded, 4*s.* 4*d*; medium ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s* 11*d.*; bold shelly light pale, 3*s.* 11*d.*; pale medium longs, 3*s.* to 3*s* 4*d*; fair pale, mixed sizes, 2*s.* 10*d.*; good medium pale lean, 2*s.* 7*d*; bold splits, 1*s.* 10*d.*; fair medium splits and common pickings 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. Wild long Mysore, 3*s.* 7*d.* Ceylon-Malabar: Medium to bold brown, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*; small to medium ditto, 2*s* 4*d*; and poor small fruit, 1*s.* 8*d* per lb. Mixed seeds sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*, as in quality, and good brown, full aroma, at 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Privately new bark is obtainable at 36*s* per cwt. on the spot, and two years old at 37*s.* 6*d.* A parcel of new due here in about three weeks is offered at 38*s.* landed terms. There are some tons of old bark at the City Commercial Wharf, where there was a fire the other day, but the holders inform us that it has not been in any way affected. In auction 16 bags weighing about a ton, imported in March, 1895, were limited at 40*s.* per cwt., and for another lot of new import 35*s.* was refused, the nominal bought-in price being 42*s* 6*d.*

CASCARILLA.—Siftings were the only kind offered, and they were all disposed of at 25*s.* per cwt.

CINCHONA.—Good thin Java quill, partly mossy, sold at 5*d.* per lb.; fair flat bold Cartagena at $4\frac{1}{2}$*d*; good flat yellow Bolivian cultivated Calisaya at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; and fine large bold East Indian quill "Cascade's" at 5*d.* per lb.

CROTON-SEEDS.—Seldom has so large a supply been offered; no doubt the recent high rates have induced freer imports, but to-day there were no buyers, and everything passed the hammer unsold.

CUMIN-SEED.—What offered to-day was without reserve, and sold at 20*s.* 6*d.* for fair Maltese and 11*s.* per cwt. for inferior ditto.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD has been arriving more freely of late, but the quality of most of it is poor. Two cases Singapore gum, weighing nearly 3 cwt, partly bag-shape, of good bright (but not exceptionally fine) colour, partly damp, sold at 11*l.* 2*s* 6*d.* to 12*l.* All the other lots were bought in.

FENUGREEK-SEEDS.—A bid of 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is to be submitted for fair Morocco offered without reserve.

GALLS.—The market for Persian continues firm, fine blue being held for 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot; white have been inquired for, but buyers are not willing to pay the price asked. Blue Smyrna have been quiet at 52*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s* 6*d*, according to quality; green and white not offered. Chinese are quiet at 57*s.* 6*d* on the spot, and 52*s* 6*d.*, c.i.f., for arrival In auction 53*s.* was paid for a bag of Turkey.

On January 3 there was only one small lot of Chinese remaining in Shanghai, for which the holder asked a high figure; last sales were at 54*s.* 6*d*, c.i.f., London, for usual Szechuen, and 57*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., London, for plum-shaped. The shipments from Shanghai during December were 3,300 piculs, of which 1,740 went to Antwerp, 504 to London, 834 to Hamburg, &c.

GAMBOGE.—Fine picked pipe remains very scarce, and for what little offered to-day 9*l.* was bid, the lot being withdrawn, 9*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.: the only other lot offered was ten cases of fair pickings from first pile, damp and partly run, which sold well at 7*l.* per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Small picked Trieste grains were bought in at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and good Turkey sorts sold at 80*s.* per cwt.

GUM, MYRRH.—Medium to bold fine picked tear was limited, at 80*s* to 100*s.* per cwt.; for poor small stony 40*s.* was paid, and 12*s.* per cwt. for dark pickings.

HONEY.—A new parcel of Californian was offered, and though offered at 34*s.*, no bid was made; fair white set Italian was limited at 35*s*, and a package of Jamaica sold at 20*s* for poor; 27*s.* was bid and refused for good set white.

IPECACUANHA.—In auction only a trifling business was done, 8*s.* per lb. being paid for a bale of fair Cartagena (2 c.c.d.), which marks a decline of about 6*d* per lb; the remainder of the parcel was bought in at 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* No Rio sold; good thin wiry root being limited at 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* per lb, and fine-picked at 14*s.*; privately, the market appears to be easier. The stock on Wednesday in the Crutched Friars warehouse was 42 bales Rio, and 35 Cartagena (15 being taken delivery of that day); these figures include the offerings at auction. As a comparison we may state that the stock in 1893 was 1,063 bales. A lot of 5 bales of Rio was taken off the show-table early on Wednesday morning, having been sold privately for New York at 13*s.* per lb.

JALAP.—Quiet. The only parcel offered consisted of fair Vera Cruz, uniform small sizes, which was bought in at 7*d.* per lb.

KOLA.—Fair West Indian sold at $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; good were limited at 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.

MUSK.—Neglected in auction, the supply offered to-day being bought in at 50*s.* nominally for thin blue skin, unsorted, few broken; a bid of 47*s.* per oz. was refused. Another lot of nine catties catalogued was sold previous to the auction.

Shanghai advices, dated January 3, report a firm market with smaller supplies. For Japan only inferior qualities were purchased, mostly Yünnan. The quotations on the above date were:—Best thin-skinned Tampi, 265 taels, first cost; and Tonquin telquel, 224 taels, first cost. The shipments during December were $142\frac{1}{16}$ catties, divided as follows:—Marseilles, $75\frac{1}{16}$; Kobe, $38\frac{1}{16}$; New York, 13; Yokohama, $4\frac{7}{16}$; and Nagasaki, $11\frac{1}{2}$ catties.

NUX VOMICA.—Poor and dull broken seed from Cochin was disposed of at 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and for common mixed a sporting bid of 2*s.* was made; privately, for fine quality, 15*s.* is asked.

OIL, CASTOR.—Privately the market is slightly easier, at 25*s.* per cwt. for first, and 26*s* 6*d.* for second pressing in barrels, and $2\frac{15}{16}$*d.* to $3\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per lb. in cases, ex wharf, London. Italian medicinal sold at 4*d.*

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The gales of the past week have disturbed the winter fishing in Norway, and firmer views now prevail. It should also not be forgotten that the winter-fishing oil is not so good as the Lofoten, and the latter when received generally secures higher prices than those quoted in February. Early this week winter oil sold at 63*s.* to 64*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., but now 3*s* more is wanted in some quarters, and prices go up to 70*s*

In auction 10 barrels of good 1898 Norwegian oil, marked P.D., were offered, but no bid was made; the broker was willing to sell at 60*s.* per barrel. Another lot of Norwegian was bought in at 70*s.* per barrel nominally.

A Tromsö correspondent informs us that the production in 1898 was 26,500 hectolitres, which is just the average of the decade. The consumption has been poor, and there are fair stocks. The first of the fish on the northern banks are in good condition, with fat livers. The new oil has sold at 65*s.* to 70*s.*, c.i.f., but there has not been much of it. The Lofoten fishing will not begin until March, when prices may be easier.

OIL, LEMON.—Four coppers of N. Pistone's realised 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.—a low figure.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—In auction Kobayashi brand of Japanese dementholised was limited at 3*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, and 40-per-cent. oil at 4*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. Privately HGH has been sold at 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f.; so-called "Wayne County" is 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb. on the spot. English is quoted at 26*s.* per lb. in wholesale quantities.

Oil, Rose.—Only settlings sold, and 1½*d.* per oz. was paid for them.

Orange-peel.—For a small quantity of fair thin Maltese strip 7*d.* per lb. was paid, and sales have been made privately at this figure.

Orris.—The only kind sold was poor brown Mogador offered without reserve, and for which 12*s.* per cwt. was paid: good bold Verona was bought in at 30*s.*, and selected Florentine at 35*s.* per cwt.

Rhubarb.—Advices from Shanghai, dated January 3, report a neglected market. Good qualities are still very scarce, especially round Shensi, for which Chinese ask 65 taels per picul first cost. The shipments during December from Shanghai were 148 piculs, divided as follows:—London, 53; Kobe, 72; and Hamburg, 23 piculs. In auction there was no demand, and only a few cases were sold. For Shensi, fine round trimming root of good fracture, 2*s.* 4*d.* was bid and refused, 2*s.* 6*d.* being required; fine medium flat Shensi and Canton mixed, bright coat, one-half grey, one-half dark fracture, sold at 1*s.* per lb. subject; good round bold, one-half pinky, one-half grey and dark fracture, sold at 1*s.* 6*d.*; unsorted medium ditto, at 1*s.* 4*d.*; and for third size trimming root, 1*s* 4*d.* was bid and refused; good rough round pickings realised 10*d.* per lb. Canton, good bold round, with even pinky fracture, 1*s.* bid, 1*s.* 3*d.* wanted; ditto stalky, one-half grey, one half dark fracture, was limited at 11*d.*; ditto, medium size, round, 11*d.* was paid; for round druggists' trimming root, with very grey and mixed fracture, 1*s.* bid and refused; good bold flat, fair fracture, 1*s.* 1*d.* bid; ditto medium was bought in at 1*s.* 2*d.*; round and flat mixed pickings, 9½*d* bid. High dried, good medium flat, three-quarter pinky, one-quarter grey fracture, was limited at 10*d.*; good bright flat, one-half pinky, one-half dark, was bought in at 11*d.*; and common rough round, of dark fracture, was limited at 6*d* per lb.

Saffron.—Thirteen tins of fair Valencia sold in auction at 32*s.* to 35*s.* per lb.

Sarsaparilla.—In scant supply. For Jamaica, of which only 2 packages offered, and that from second hands, 1*s.* 6*d.* was bid and refused, the parcel being bought in at 2*s.* No arrivals this week. A little Lima-Jamaica sold at 1*s.* for 2 c.c.d., and 1 c.c.d. was held for 1*s.* 1*d.* Red native Jamaica was limited at 1*s.* 3*d.*, and good roll Honduras at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Senna.—The offerings to-day were from second hands, and were about as miserable as they could be, the greater portion of the Tinnevelly being poor green to yellowish leaf, which sold at 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. A few bales of medium to boldish green leaf were held for 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. Pods were bought in at 1*d.* to 1¾*d.* per lb. Privately retail sales of Alexandrian pods have been made at previous values, and siftings at 2½*d.* per lb. The ss. *Caledonian*, due here next week, has on board 122 bales of Tinnevelly.

Tonca-beans.—Stock in London is reported to be heavy, and one holder alone has 2 to 3 tons of Angosturas lying in a private warehouse. No business in auction.

Turmeric.—For fair Bengal finger a bid of 18*s.* per cwt. was refused, 19*s.* being required.

Vanilla.—In auction to-day one broker only offered supplies, consisting of Bourbon and Seychelles. No interest was shown in them, however, and the only sales were fair crystallised 5½ in. to 6 in. Bourbon at 20*s.*; and 7 in. to 7½ in. at 21*s.* 6*d.*, and 6½ in to 7 in., 19*s.*, the two latter tins being Seychelles.

Wax (Bees').—Firm but unchanged. Smaller supplies were offered to-day, but they included nothing of especially fine quality. The following rates were paid:—Australian, good hard, mixed colours, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s* 6*d.* per cwt; Jamaica, good hard fair-coloured wax, 7*l* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, poor mixed, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.; Madagascar, dark yellow brownish, was limited at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and Mogador was bought in at 5*l.* 5*s.* For Zanzibar, of dark colour and earthy, 90*s.* was bid and refused.

On 'Change.—To-day (Thursday) Mr. Stanhope Forbes's fresco of the great fire of London was unveiled. It is a striking work in the Newlyn style, and shows the citizens escaping by the river. The Sun Fire Office are the donors.

American Market.

New York, February 7

The drug-market has been active during the past week, and business unusually good. The long-expected "boom" seems to have materialised at last, and on all sides evidences of prosperity are noted. Quotations continue in an upward direction, and recent advances are well maintained.

Golden Seal (Hydrastis) is firmer, and 46c. to 48c. is now asked. Considerable sales have been made at 44c. Stocks are light.

Quinine has advanced, and domestic makers quote 24c. to 26c., according to brand. Foreign brands are strong at 24c. The demand has fallen off somewhat, and few transactions are recorded.

Senna.—Tinnevelly is in good demand, and prices show an advance to 8c. to 14c., according to grade.

Spermaceti is in good supply, and the market is easier, 26½c. to 27c. being asked for block, and 27½c. to 28c. for cakes.

Aconite-root is scarce and higher; 12c. to 13c. is now asked. The demand is good.

Sassafras Oil is stronger, and quotations show an advance to 35c. to 36c. Primary markets report scarcity.

Coming Events.

Tuesday, February 21

Royal Photographic Society, 12 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Demonstration with violet electric waves for actuating photographic apparatus and for photographing lightning in daylight, by Mr. F. H. Glew.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Vitreous Enamels," by Mr. Cyril Davenport.

Bradford and District Chemists' Association. Address on "Pharmaceutical Topics," by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain).

Thursday, February 23.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. "Dairy-produce," by Messrs. A. H. M. Muter and P. R. Hill.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 3 P.M. "On Toxins and Antitoxins," by Dr. Allan Macfadyen.

Leicester Chemists' Social Union, Dover Street School, at 8.15. Limelight-lecture by Mr. S. F. Burford, "On the Rhine," "The Bernese Alps," vocal and instrumental music.

Friday, February 24.

Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association. Annual ball.

Royal Institute of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Oliver Lodge on "Coherers."

The Chemists' Assistants' Association's annual dinner will be held in the Holborn Restaurant, on March 2, at 8 P.M. Tickets (5*s.* each) may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. E. Pearson), 184 Blomfield Terrace, W.

The Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association intend having supper together at the Imperial Hotel, Edinburgh, on March 3. Tickets, 4*s.* each, can be had of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. David Harley), 4 North Bridge, Edinburgh.

British Optical Association.—The examinations will be held on Tuesday next in the Holborn Town Hall, Gray's Inn Road. On Wednesday, from 6.30 to 10.30, there will be an exhibition of sight-testing instruments in the Northampton Institute, together with a discussion on matters of interest to the optician and refractionist. Admission to the exhibition is free to anyone connected with the trade on presentation of card, which can be obtained from Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe, Blackpool.

Standard Oil Company.—The *Financial News* states that the shares of this company are not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The stock of the company has during the past seven years advanced from about 150 to 450, keeping pace with the increased dividends. During the five years ended with 1895 stockholders received 12 per cent. per annum, in 1896 31 per cent. was paid, in 1897 33 per cent., and last year 26 per cent. These dividends are upon trust certificates (originally to the amount of $97 250,000), which are now being gradually cancelled to conform to the Anti-Trust Law.

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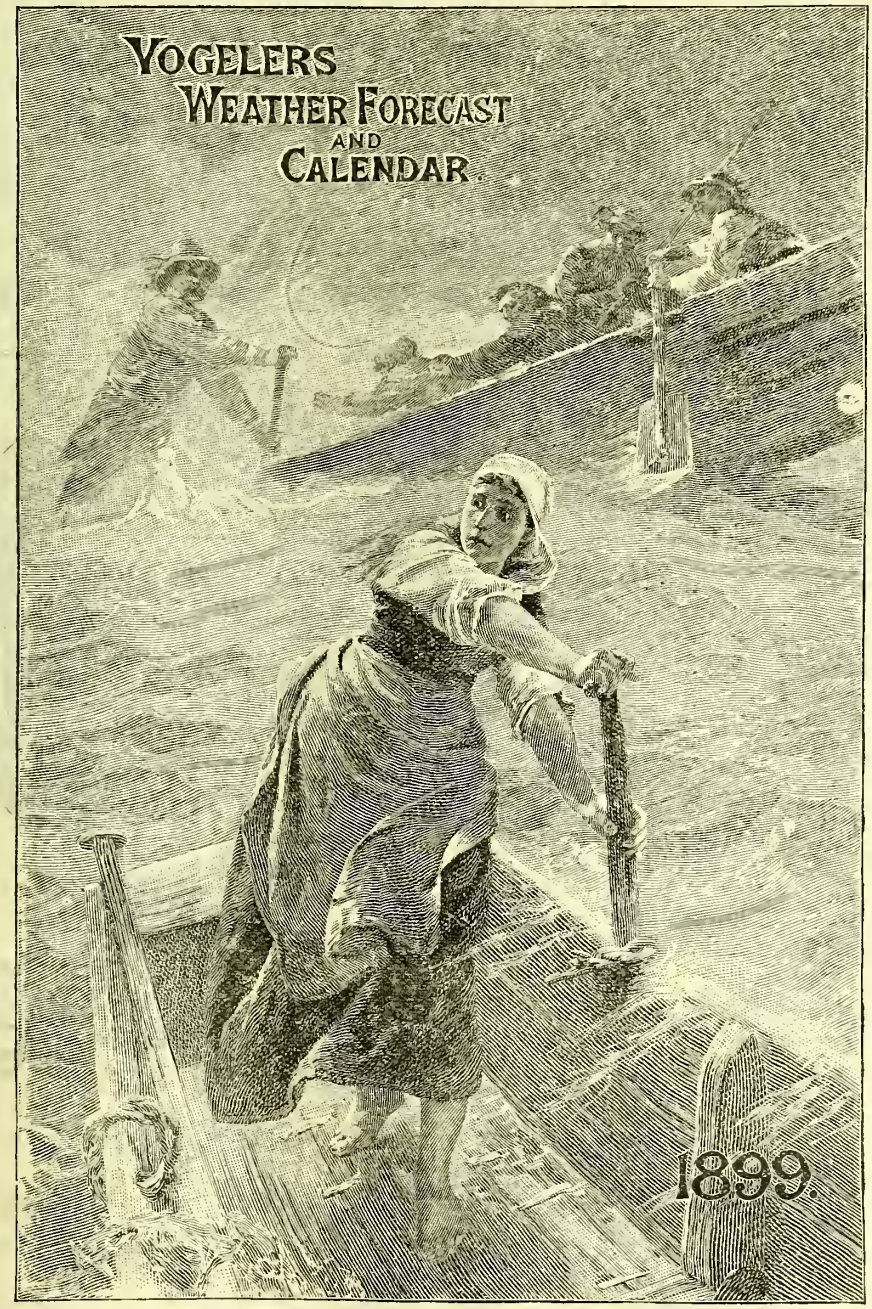

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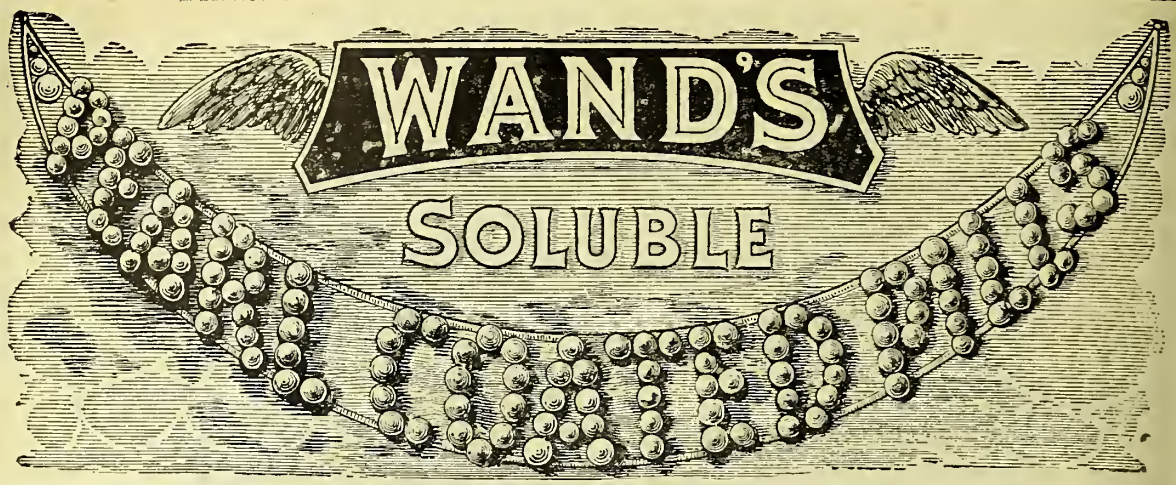

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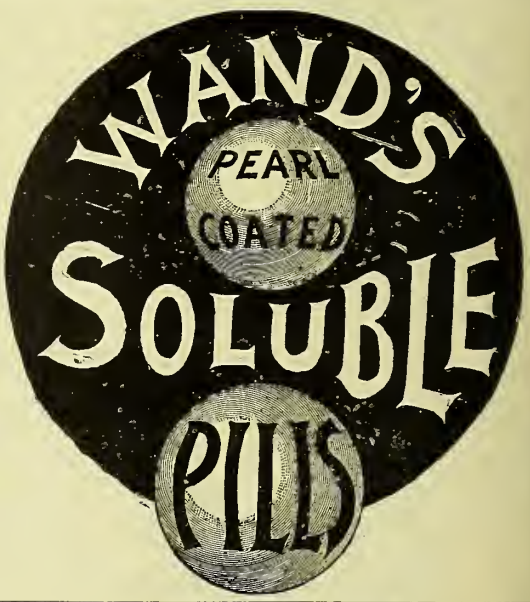

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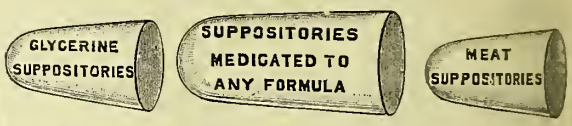

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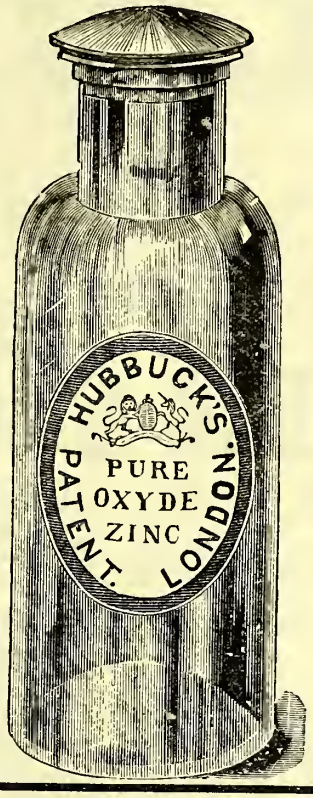

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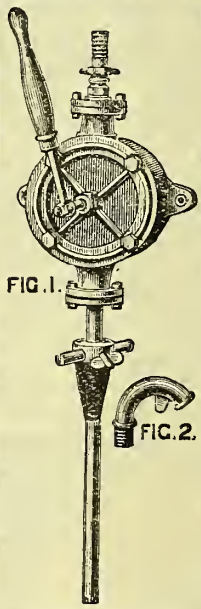

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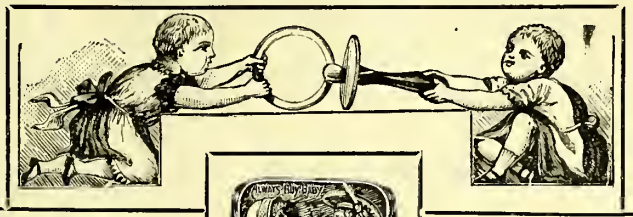

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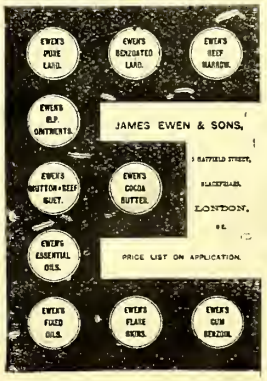

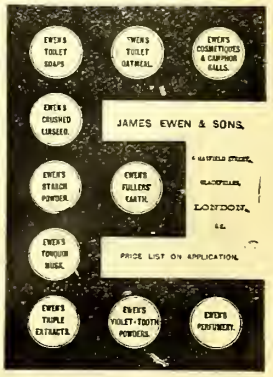

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This plaster contains 0·5 per cent. of the alkaloids of BELLADONNA ROOT.

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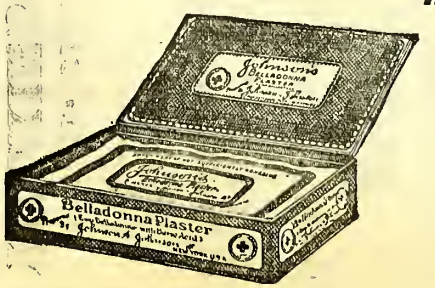

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(ISDAMA BRAND).

See that the Red Cross is on every package.

TRADE ISDAM MARK.

Be sure to specify **MILNE'S LISTER'S.**

Prepared according to Lord Lister's personal instructions.

MILNE'S ABSORBENT WOOL, LINT, TISSUE, BANDAGES. | **LISTER'S DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE.** | **MILNE'S JACONET BED-SHEETINGS, OILED SILK.**

PLEASE APPLY FOR JOHN MILNE'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

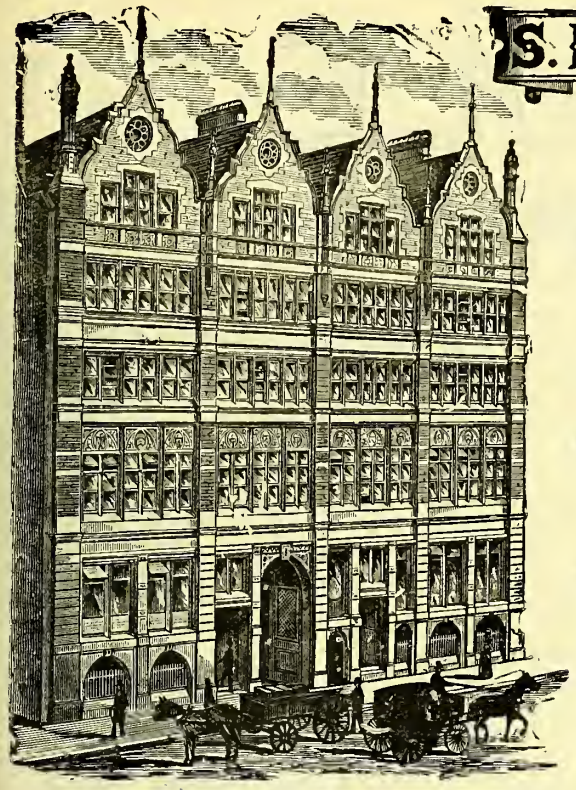
THE GALEN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Antiseptic Dressings Factory, **LADYWELL, S.E**

NOTE OUR PRICES.

TOW, very superior, none better	**4½d.** per lb.	28 lbs. at **4d.**	
„ good	**4d.** per lb.	28 lbs. at **3½d.**	
ABSORBENT COTTON, interleaved	**9½d.** per lb.	28 lbs. at **9d.**	
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, Ordinary	**10s. 6d.** per doz.	including metal cases.	
„ „ Lens	**12s. 0d.** per doz.		
„ „ ½-doz. named free English Ordinary	**14s. 0d.** per doz		
„ „ ½-doz. named free English Lens	**24s. 0d.** per doz.		

5 per Cent. Discount, Cash with Order, or Monthly Account.

WILKINSON & CO., 114 CHEAPSIDE, E.C.



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CONTAINING NEARLY

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AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

OF ALL KINDS

MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION ENCLOSING BUSINESS CARD.

Forwarded Post Free to all parts of the World.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON

7 to 12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

GREEN FLINT DISPENSING BOTTLES

Flat, without Edges.

WITH MAW'S TRADE MARK (M) SUPER.

2	3 & 4	6 & 8	10	12	16	20	ounce.
9/3	10/9	12/-	18/-	18/-	21/6	27/-	per gross.

ORDINARY TINT, SECOND QUALITY, (M) 2.

2	3 & 4	6 & 8	10	12	16	20	ounce.
6/8	8/-	9/6	12/-	13/6	18/9	21/6	per gross.

PRICES in CRATES OF 6 to 8 GROSS. CRATES FREE.

Not less than 1 gross of a size.

WITH MAW'S TRADE MARK (M) SUPER.

2	3 & 4	6 & 8	10	12	16	20	ounce.
9/-	10/3	11/6	17/6	17/6	21/-	26/-	per gross.

ORDINARY TINT, SECOND QUALITY, (M) 2.

2	3 & 4	6 & 8	10	12	16	20	ounce.
6/6	7/6	9/-	11/3	12/6	17/6	20/-	per gross.

USUAL DISCOUNT. NOT LESS THAN £5 WORTH CARRIAGE PAID.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, LONDON.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

VIMULE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SOLUBLE TABLETS

PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED AS

LAMBERT'S SOLUBLE QUININE TABLETS.

PERFECTLY PREPARED.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

SALE UPWARDS OF 8,000,000.

These Tablets are manufactured by us of the best materials procurable. We guarantee every one to be of accurate proportions, and can with confidence recommend them to the trade as one of the best ever introduced.

They are packed in specially neat metal boxes of 1 doz., and sealed with our Registered Label, without which they are not genuine.

Our method of packing particularly adapts them for exportation. Being practically air-tight they will keep in perfect condition for a long period, and liability to injury by variation of climate is reduced to a minimum.

Advertised to retail at 2/- per box of 1 dozen. 5/- for three boxes. 9/6 for six boxes. 17/- for 12 boxes.

Trade Price.

12/6 net per dozen boxes of 1 dozen each.
Single boxes 1/3, including postage.
Orders of ½ doz. boxes and upwards sent post free.
Can be obtained through any wholesale house.

PERFECTLY PREPARED.

TRADE PRICES MODERATE.

SALE UPWARDS OF 8,000,000.

A. LAMBERT & CO., 16 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, N.E.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY
(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. ..	*7/6* per gross.	10 & 12 oz. ..	*12/-* per gross.
6 ,, 8 ,, ..	*8/6* ,,	16 ,, ..	*16/-* ,,

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

½ oz... ..	*3/6* per gross.	1½ oz.	*4/6* per gross.
1 ,, ...	*3/9* ,,	2 ,, ...	*5/-* ,,

PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.
Established 50 years. *Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.*

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

FOR EXPORT.

I. ISAACS & CO.

Beg to state that their Export Department is now in full working order.

A Large Stock always on hand ready packed in Casks for Prompt Despatch.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES FOR ALL KINDS.

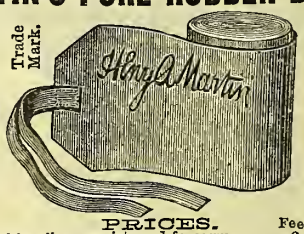
Cheques and Remittances for this department may be crossed Bank of England.

106 MIDLAND RD., ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

DR. MARTIN'S PURE RUBBER BANDAGES.

For Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Eczema of the Leg, Swollen and Weak Joints.

Trade Mark.



CAUTION.—Please order *Genuine Martin's Bandages*, each being stamped with Dr. Martin's signature. All others are *Spurious Imitations.*

Complete Price List, Trade Discount, and Dr. Martin's Pamphlet post free.

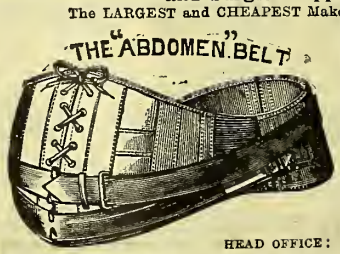
PRICES.

No.		Feet	Inches	Each
3A.	Thin, for ankle, elbow, wrist, and forearm ..	6	2½	3/6
3.	Thick ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	6	2½	4/-
1B.	Thin, for leg below knee..	10½	3	5/6
1A.	Thick ,, ,, ...	10½	3	7/6
8.	Thin, for leg and knee	14	3	7/6
7.	Thick ,, ,, ...	14	3	9/6
9B.	Thin, for leg and thigh	21	3	10/6
9A.	Thick ,, ,, ...	21	3	13/6

Sole Agents—**KROHNE & SESEMANN, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,**
8 DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

VINCENT WOOD

(Established over 60 years), Manufacturer on the Premises of
Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Abdominal Belts, Suspenders, and Surgical Appliances.
The LARGEST and CHEAPEST Maker in the Entire Trade.



VINCENT WOOD for Trusses, superb quality, from 11/6 per doz.
VINCENT WOOD for Elastic Stockings, from 8/- per pair.
VINCENT WOOD for Ladies' Abdominal Belts, from 24/- per doz.
VINCENT WOOD for Gentlemen's Riding Belts, from 12/- per doz.
VINCENT WOOD for Suspensor Bandages, from 1.9 per doz.
VINCENT WOOD for Surgical Appliances generally.
Special Orders executed same day as received.

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Steam Mills:—NOTTINGHAM and CARLTON.
Telephone:—HOP 542. Telegrams:—"ACME LONDON."

The Privy Council has assented to the Poisons Regulations, which are now (February, 1899) compulsory.

VERY DISTINCTIVE BOTTLES FOR POISONS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "GLASSCOY," YORK.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1794.

Patent Phototype Recess Labels.

(IMPERVIOUS TO ACIDS.)

N. M. Poison with Phototype Label. Fig. 66.

THE YORK GLASS CO., LTD.,

YORK, ENGLAND.

W. M. & N. M. Ribbon-pattern Recessed Poison Bottle. 5 oz. and 8 oz.

ROUNDS, ribbed, for Poison, stoppered, **N. Mo.** and **W. Mo.**, in **white** or actinic glass. **Fig. 66.**

Fluid contents about	5	10	20	30	40 oz.
Average height to top of square head Stopper...	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Price per dozen with square head Stopper ...	21/6	21/6	24/6	27/-	28/-

The above poisons are supplied in actinic green glass, *unless otherwise ordered.*
The Labels, as an additional precaution, are prepared with a **red ground edged with white.** Fig. 66.

ROUNDS, ribbed, for Poison, stoppered, **N. M.** and **W. M.**, in white or actinic glass, with recess gold ribbon label. Fluid contents about 5 oz. and 8 oz., total height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Price **21/6** per dozen.

FOR THE POISON CUPBOARD.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.
POISONS, Wide Mouth, Hexagon, white, or actinic	3/-	3/3	3/3	3/9 per dozen, Stoppered.

London Office and Showroom: 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

H. POTHS & CO., 4, 5, AND 6 BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, E.C.

SHOP BOTTLES AND JARS WITH VITRIFIED (BURNT IN) LABELS.

METAL SCREW-CAP BOTTLES, GLASS MEASURES, STOPPERED BOTTLES, &c.

Buyers are requested to pay a visit to our New Showrooms.

R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

The only REALLY PERFECT Bottle for Vaseline, Pomades, Dry Powders, &c.

PRICES:

TALL SERIES, fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various Colours, very attractive in appearance:—

1-oz. 11/6; $1\frac{1}{2}$-oz. 12/-; 2-oz. 12/9; 3-oz. 15/9; 4-oz. 17/3 per gross, &c.

Special Prices on application for Quantities.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS, THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

Telegraphic Address:
"SOOTHERS BIRMINGHAM."

E. W. B.
Trade Mark.

No connection with any other firm of the same name.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Being a Cash Buyer and Manufacturer of the Leading Lines in above, lay myself out to do business and to overcome competition.

QUALITY OF GOODS GUARANTEED.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST, WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION,

EDWARD WOOLF

Manufacturer of Druggists' Sundries,

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

BOXES

ESTABLISHED 18 39 ESTABLISHED

ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the

DRUG, DRYSALTERY, AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES.

LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL AND OTHER BOXES FREE OF CHARGE.

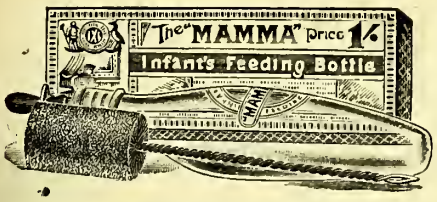
BOXES AND CASES FOR

Baking Powder, Black Lead, Bottles, Camphor Ball, Capsules, Castor Oil, Cough Lozenges, Dispensing Powder, Eye Ointment, Fancy Boxes, Fuller's Earth, Folding Boxes, Glass Top Outers, Homœopathic Bottles, Insect Powders, Ink Cases, Jewellery, Lozenge, Lip Salve, Magnesia, Metal Paste, Marking Ink, Nipple Shields, Night Lights, Parcel Post, Pastilles, Pills, Potash Tablets, Plasters, Salt Lemon, Seidlitz Powder, Starch Gloss, Soaps, Soda Powder, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c.

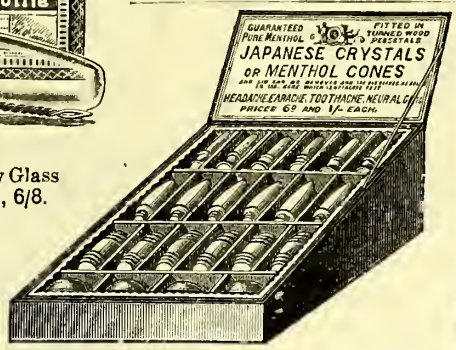
ROBINSON & SONS, LIM., WHEATBRIDGE MILLS & HOLMBROOK WORKS, CHESTERFIELD,

And 55 FANN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

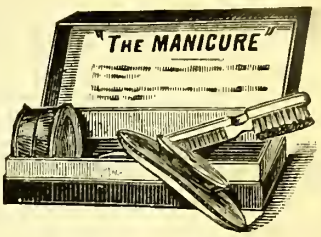
More IXL Lines.



Boat-shape Feeder.
Best English Glass, with Screw Glass Stopper. Complete, per doz., 6/8.

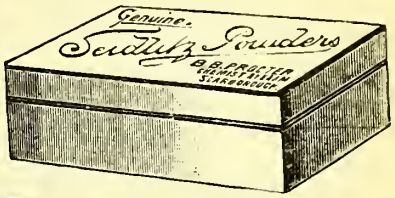


Desk-shape Case, containing 2 doz. 3*d*., 2 doz. 4*d*., 2 doz. 6*d*. Assorted shapes.
Per Case, 18/6.

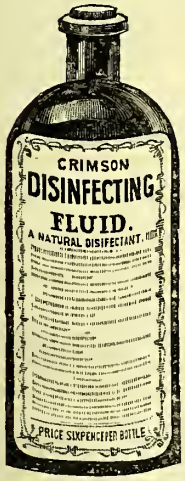


Special. Per doz., 13/-.

Thirty varieties. 19/- per gross.



Gold Blocked. Name free.
Sample free.



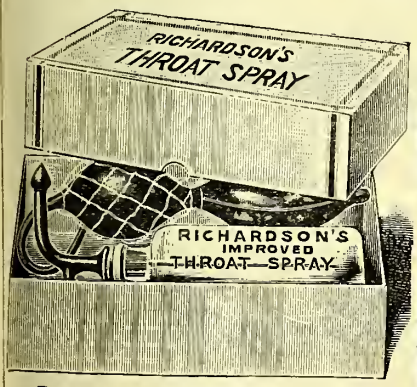
Full size. Each in Cartoon.
Per doz., 4/-.
Buyer's name on 6 doz. free.

"Never had anything that sold so well."

Complete Case sent post free for 4/-.

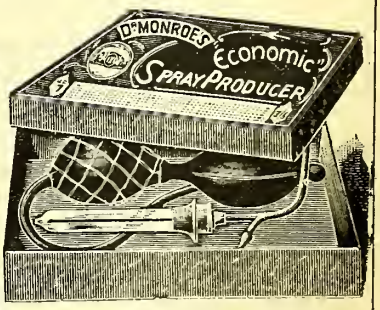
Handsome-framed Case, containing 7 doz. packets.
Per Case complete, 4/-.

Full size. Each in Cartoon.
Per doz., 4/-.
Buyer's name free on 6 doz.



Best Value in the Market. Per doz. complete, 21/-.
Sample free for 1/9.

Warranted for 3 years. Complete per doz., 36/-. Buyer's name free on 3 doz. lots. Part cost of die first order, 2/6.



For Cocaine. Complete with Tube Vial, Gilt Mount, and Continuous Bellows. Per doz., 27/-

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, LIVERPOOL.

CARDS.

FOR TERMS APPLY to the PUBLISHER.

FRED^K. FINK & CO.
10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.
SPECIALITIES: Glycerine — Gum Arabic — Gum Tragacanth—Pure Beeswax—Honey.

We guarantee our Pure Acid to be made directly and entirely from Phosphorus. Absolutely the best and purest on the market.
ANSWERS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW B.P.
Phosphoric Acid
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION
WALTER VOSS & CO.
Phosphoric Acid Manufacturers
MILLWALL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEALER IN
PURE SPANISH CANARY SEED
AND
CUTTLEFISH BONE.
J. MACQUEEN, BROWN STREET, GLASGOW,
AND PORT ST. MARY, SPAIN.

CACHETS "FINOT"
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WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN ANY DESIRED TINT; ALSO PLAIN OR EMBOSSED
"Beautifully made, and the inscriptions give them a distinction all their own."—*C. & D.* "Perfection of Cachets."—*Lancet.*
These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia, & other powders.
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In Nine Sizes. Also made to fit existing machines.

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Packets, 6*d.*, 1/-; Books, 1/-, 1/6, 2/6; Boxes, 3/-, 6/-.
Minimum Selling Prices: Packets, 5½*d.*, 10½*d.*; Books, 11*d.*, 1/4½, 2/3; Boxes, 2/9, 5/6.
Sole Manufacturers—
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DENTISTRY
Lowest Prices, Superior Workmanship. Price Lists free.
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Barker's Premier Amalgam. The Best Stopping.
PRICE 10/- PER OZ.

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The Matto Chain
WHOLESALE FROM
MATTO L^TD 32 CLERKENWELL R^D E.C.

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There is more profit on Rubber Stamps than on any article a Chemist sells.

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Cameras (¼-plate), complete, 1/- to 21/-
Send Trade Card for an Illustrated Catalogue of Photographic, Steam, and Electrical Novelties.
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THE
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See our 2-paged Advt., pages 100 and 101, *Chemists and Druggists' Diary*, 1899.
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Illustrated Catalogue with full particulars, post free, from
The Thornton-Pickard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Altrincham.

SHEEP DIPS, FLUID AND PASTE (Non-poisonous).
DISINFECTANTS, FLUID AND POWDER.
LOWEST PRICES IN BULK OR PACKED.
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THE BENEDICTINE SALVE.
(Made by the Benedictine Monks of Buckfast Abbey, Devon.)
CURES CANCEROUS WOUNDS, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, TUMOURS, ULCERS, ABSCESSES, WHITLOWS, SCROFULOUS SORES, and other similar diseases. The ingredients and preparation of this salve are, and have been for centuries, a secret with the Benedictine Monks of France. Its healing properties have been effectually proved, and hundreds of testimonials might be given.
SPECIFIC ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are also supplied.
The Salve and Pills are sold in boxes, 1s. 1½*d.* each; post free for 1s. 2½*d.* each; two boxes 2s. 4*d.*, with full directions for use. Apply to the Rev. Procurator, Abbey, Buckfastleigh, Devon. AGENTS WANTED.

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MOUSQUETAIRE
A Bright Fixing Liquid for the special training of the MOUSTACHE. Invaluable to Medical Men, repelling infectious miasma from the respiration. In Cases, with Brush, Pom.-Hongroise, &c., at 2/-, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, &c.
Most successful Novelty, 2/- sample post free 15 stamps.
All Wholesale Houses, or direct from
E. H. THIELLAY,
Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON
(SHOW ROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.) [1]

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TOOTH STOPPING.

P. A. STEVENS, Surgeon-Dentist
72 MANSFIELD ROAD, N.W.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.
TRADE MARK. Registered No. 2745.
Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own name.
A sample box of 3*d.* sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free.

DIABETES.

GLUTEN FLOUR Containing 7% Starch and no Sugar.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. VAN ABBOTT & SONS,

Manufacturers of all Foods for Diabetics,

BADEN PLACE, CROSBY ROW, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

Telegraphic Address—"GLUTENS LONDON." ESTABLISHED 1859.

ALEXANDRE'S

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FOR COLOURING GREY HAIR.

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

TRIAL BOTTLES 6d. size supplied on pretty showcards at 4/- per doz.; 8/6 size, 28/- per doz.

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FOR THE TRADE. POISONOUS, OR INFLAMMABLE, ARTICLES EXCEPTED. LARGE QUANTITIES PROMPTLY DEALT WITH. ENGINE 22 H.P.

CHARLES GRAF, 79 FENCHURCH ST. LONDON.

CACHETS

WHITE or COLOURED Per 1000 3/-

PRINTED or EMBOSSED 3/6

With Names of Drugs or Complaints 3/-

Apparatus (Patented) "Morstadt" AND From 2/6 to 30/-

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. 93, Lime St., London, E.C.

KOSEALS PATENTED

NO CHEMIST should be without

WATSON & WATES'

HOMŒOPATHICS

CASES FREE.

Send for Price List, &c.

WATSON & WATES, 93 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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S.V.R. 58 o.p. =90 p.c. 60 o.p.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

Write for Quotations.

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DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS

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FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

PERFECTLY PURE. WRITE FOR OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

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TINCTURE SPIRIT,

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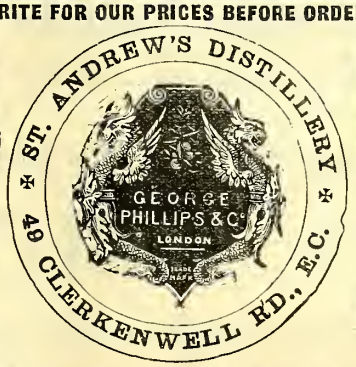
PURE ORANGE WINE.



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Special Terms to Large Buyers.

PURE GINGER WINE.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY.

7 YEARS OLD. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKY. Per doz. 42/- Per doz.

"Glass Bottles"

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(Fluid and Powder),
Citrate Magnesia and Salines,
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Dispensing

(For Corks & Screw Stoppers),
Cough Mixtures,
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Embrocations,
Polishes (Boot & Furniture),
Disinfectants,
Stains, Varnishes,

Aërated Waters

(For Corks and Stoppers),

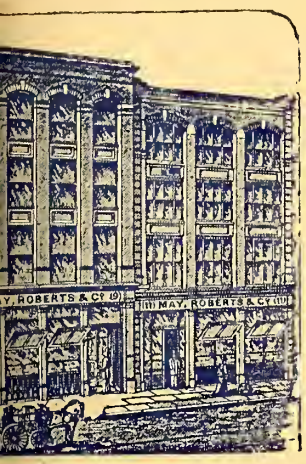
Wines, Spirits

And many other purposes.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION TO

KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 G.N. GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.



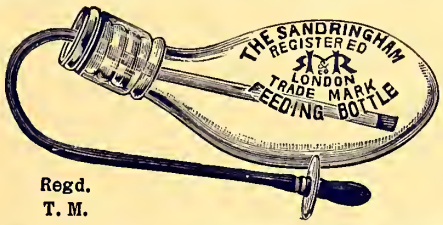
Three Minutes' Walk from Aldersgate St. Station.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LONDON.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK M&R & Co. LONDON

Telegraphic Address: "FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."
Telephone No. 889, Holborn Exchange.

Ask for Terms, carriage paid, in Free Packages.
Complete Price List free by post on application with Business Card.



Regd.
T. M.

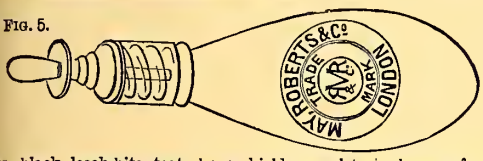
THE SANDRINGHAM FEEDING BOTTLE.

WHITE, *Screw Glass Stoppers.*

Each in handsome box, two brushes.

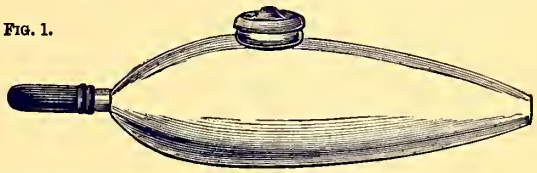
	Per doz.
Black fittings	5/-
Spare black fittings	2/-
Spare bottles	1/3
Spare stoppers and washers ..	9*d.*

FIG. 5.

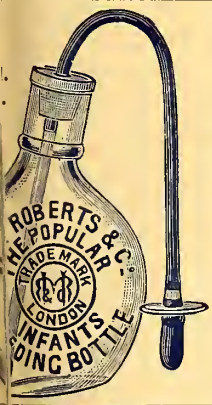


lass, black leech-bite teat, bone shield, complete in boxes of zen .. .. per dozen 3/3
lass, black leech-bite teat, bone shield, with brush, complete in box .. .. per dozen 5/-

FIG. 1.



White Glass, hand-made, fitted with black teat and boxwood-topped cork, with brush, complete in box, three sizes .. .. .. per doz. 6/9



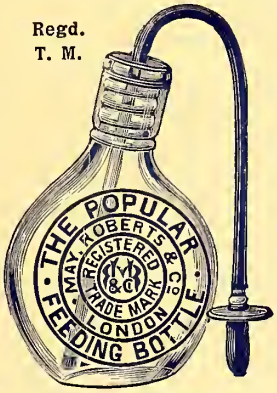
THE POPULAR (6d.).

GREEN GLASS, *Boxwood Tops.*

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free)	25/-
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/2
Black fittings, each in box	2/7
Spare black fittings	1/2
Spare green bottles	10*d.*
Spare white bottles	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



THE POPULAR (6d.).

GREEN, *Screw Glass Stoppers.*

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free)	28 6
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/6
Black fittings, each in box	2/11
Spare black fittings	1/4
Spare green bottles	1/-
Spare white bottles	1/2
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white	9*d.*

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

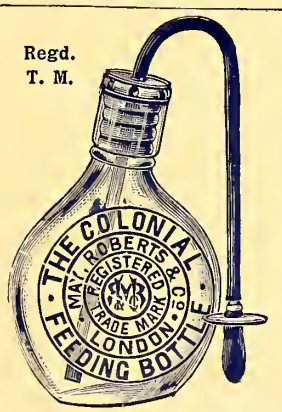
THE COLONIAL (6d.).

GREEN GLASS, *Boxwood Tops.*

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free)	25/-
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/2
Black fittings, each in box	2/7
Spare black fittings	1/2
Spare green bottles	10*d.*
Spare white bottles	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



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	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free)	28 6
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box ..	2/6
Black fittings, each in box	2/11
Spare black fittings	1/4
Spare green bottles	1/-
Spare white bottles	1/2
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white	9*d.*

If with White instead of Green Bottles, 2d. per dozen extra.

POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, *Earthenware Tops.*

x, two brushes, black fittings .. .. per doz.	4/3
k fittings .. .. „	2/-
les .. .. „	1/3

POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, *Screw Glass Stoppers.*

Black fittings, each in box, two brushes .. .. per doz.	4/3
Spare black fittings .. .. „	2/-
Spare bottles .. .. „	1/3

Fitted with Seamless Teats, 9-inch Tubing, and Glass Unions.

ALL ABOVE SUBJECT TO USUAL TERMS.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON.

Cadbury's Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE, therefore BEST.

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC SUPERVISION

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Trade Prices:

Per Case.

25 Large Bottles	-	20/-
50 Small ,,	-	32/6
100 Quarter ,,	-	32/6

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

5 per cent. Discount upon orders for 10 Cases.

TERMS:—Six Months' Credit from date of Invoice, Net Cash.

The retail prices printed on the labels are 1/3 per large bottle 1/- per small bottle, and 6d. per quarter bottle.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LTD.

4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.

Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co., New-street Square; and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—*February* 18, 1899.